

# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE,

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 6, 1869.

NO. 228

## Foreign Bills.

**RIDER & CORTIS,**

73 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Successors to

SAML. THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, AND ABM. BELI

SONS.  
Sterling Exchange business. Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland.  
Bankers furnished with Sterling Bills of Exchange, and through passage tickets from Europe to all parts of the United States

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,**

BANKERS.

CORNER OF PINE AND NASSAU STS.,

1852  
CIRCULAR NOTES AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT.  
For the use of Travelers abroad and in the United States, available in all the principal cities of the world; also,

COMMERCIAL CREDITS.  
For use in Europe, east of the Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, South America, and the United States

CIRCULAR

LETTERS OF CREDIT

FOR TRAVELLERS,

DRAW at Sight or Sixty Days on PARIS, Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on

THE CITY BANK  
Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON.

Accounts received and interest allowed on same.  
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange. RAILROAD LOANS NEGOTIATED

**JAMES ROBB, KING & Co.,**

No. 56 Wall Street.

**S. G. & G. C. WARD,**

AGENTS FOR

**BARING BROTHERS & COMPANY.**

62 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

38 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON EDINBURGH & GLASGOW  
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD  
AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

**James G. King's Sons,**

54 William Street.

**Bowles Brothers & Co.,**

[Successors to BOWLES, DAVET & Co.]

No. 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

75 State Street, Boston,

19 William Street, New York

Bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London.

CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

LANCASTER & Co.,

BROWN, LANCASTER & Co.,

Richmond. Baltimore.

**FRANK & GANS,**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

## Bankers and Brokers.

**A. V. B. VAN DYCK,**

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

NO. 30 BROAD STREET.

**HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,**

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES  
GOLD, &c.

No. 12 WALL STREET.

**M. K. JESUP & COMPANY,**

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,

12 PINE STREET,

egotiate  
Bonds and Loans for Railroad Cos.,  
Contract for  
Iron or Steel Rails, Locomotives,  
Cars, etc.  
and undertake  
all business connected with Railways

**McKim, Brothers & Co.,**

No. 47 Wall Street, New York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and Sold exclusively on Commission. Interest allowed on Deposit Accounts

**WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

58 WALL STREET,

Continue to give their attention to the

Purchase and Sale of Stocks on Commission,

AND TO THE NEGOTIATION OF LOANS.

Also, continue to receive money on deposit, subject to instant draft, and allow interest on daily balances.

**Wm. R. Utley & Geo.**

**W. Dougherty,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 11 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Gold and Specie  
Southern Securities and Bank Notes; Central and Union Pacific Railroad Sixes; State, City, Town, County and Corporation Bonds; Insurance, Manufacturing and Bank Stocks, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

**Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,**

BANKERS,

No. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Bank.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.  
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.  
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities

## Bankers and Brokers.

OFFICE OF

**E. S. MUNROE & Co.,**

19 New Street.

New York, November 5, 1869.

E. S. MUNROE. JAS. W. JORDAN. WM. L. MONTAGUE  
Dealers in Railway and other Shares current at the New York Stock Exchange.  
We furnish to, or purchase of, applicants in lots to suit, on favorable terms.

E. S. MUNROE & CO.

**GEO. F. PADDOCK & COMPANY'S BANK.**

**Watertown, N. Y.**

G. F. PADDOCK, } Proprietors. ORIN C. FROST,  
MERRITT ANDREWS, } Cashier.

CORRESPONDENTS:  
Central Nat. Bank, New York; Jay Cooke & Co.;  
N. Y. State Nat. Bank, Albany, N.Y.  
Special attention paid to collections in New York State and Canada.

**J. L. Brownell & Bro.,**

BANKERS & BROKERS,

28 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK,

Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold Bought and Sold exclusively on commission.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and individuals received on favorable terms.  
REFERENCES:  
J. H. FONDA, Pres. National Mech. Banking Ass. N. Y.  
C. B. BLAIR, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank Chicago.

**Citizens Bank of Louisiana**

Capital and Reserved Fund, \$2,500,000,

AGENCY,

**A. D. SELLECK, 37 Pine St. N. Y.**

DRAW ON

London Joint Stock Bank, Marcuard, Andre & Co  
Baring, Brothers & Co., Fould & Co.,  
LONDON, PARIS  
In sums to points suiting buyers of Sterling or France.

E. G. PEARL.

D. F. JETT

**PEARL & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

64 BROADWAY & 19 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold on Commission. Southern Securities a specialty.

**TAUSSIG, FISHER & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS

No. 32 Broad Street, New York.

Buy and Sell at Market Rates

**ALL UNITED STATES SECURITIES,**

Solicit accounts from MERCHANTS, BANKERS & others, and allow interest on daily balances, subject to Sight Draft.

Make collections on favorable terms, and promptly execute orders for the purchase or sale of

Gold, State, Federal, and Railroad Securities.

**WARREN KIDDER & Co.,**

BANKERS,

NO. 4 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks Bonds and Gold promptly executed. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits subject to check at sight.

**Bankers and Brokers.****BANKING HOUSE  
OF  
JAY COOKE & Co.,**New York, Philadelphia and  
Washington.No. 20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK  
We Buy, Sell and Exchange at most liberal rates, all  
issues of**GOVERNMENT BONDS.**and Bonds of LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI  
RAILROAD COMPANY, and execute orders for pur-  
chase and sale of**Stocks, Bonds and Gold.**WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL  
BONDS, receive Deposits, subject to Check, allowing  
interest, and transact a general Banking Business.

JAY COOKE &amp; CO.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,  
BANKERS,**

No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at best  
current rates.  
GOVERNMENT AND STATE SECURITIES, GOLD,  
RAILROAD BONDS, STOCKS, etc., bought and  
sold on Commission.  
ADVANCES made upon approved Securities.  
COLLECTIONS made, and Loans Negotiated.**W. N. WORTHINGTON,**

MEMBER N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,

**BANKER AND BROKER,**

14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale  
**Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Exchange.**  
DEPOSITS RECEIVED SUBJECT TO SIGHT DRAFT  
And Four Per Cent Interest allowed on Daily  
Balances.**Southern Securities have especial  
attention.**

Collections made on all Southern Points.

**Marquand, Hill & Co.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

37 WALL STREET,

New York.

JOHN P. MARQUAND, GEORGE H. B. HILL

Stocks, Bonds and Gold, bought and sold on com-  
mission. Business Paper Negotiated.OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & Co.,  
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1869.**MR. WALTER J. BURNS RETIRES**  
this day from our New York and London firms.  
MORTON, BLISS & CO.**MR. WALTER WATSON** (late Agent for the Bank  
of British North America, New York), is this day ad-  
mitted a partner in our firm. New York, October  
1st, 1869.

MORTON, BLISS &amp; CO.

BATHOLMEW HOUSE BANK,  
LONDON, October 1st, 1869.The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for  
the Dominion of Canada), joins our firm this day,  
which will be continued under the style of MORTON,  
ROSE & CO.

L. P. MORTON, BURNS &amp; CO.

**Miscellaneous.****FOR SALE.****ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS FOR  
STEAM PURPOSES**There is in the country. It is now in practical use  
and giving the BEST OF SATISFACTION, and is  
adopted by some of the best ENGINEERS, MECHAN-  
ICS and MANUFACTURERS in the country. Will  
bear the most CRITICAL EXAMINATION. Capital-  
ists will find it worthy of their examination. For  
particulars enquire of**W. J. McALLISTER & Co.,**  
178 Broadway, New York.**WE HAVE THIS DAY TRANSFERRED OUR  
Interest in the business heretofore conducted  
in New York under the firm name of A. WOLF & CO.  
to Mr. Lewis Benjamin, whose interest in our Liver-  
pool house will cease from and after this date. Mr.  
Benjamin will alone sign in liquidation, and hereafter  
conduct the business in New York under his own firm  
made for his account.****AARON WOLF  
ABRAHAM HOFFMANN,** } Liverpool.**I RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT FROM THE FRIENDS  
of the late firm a continuance of their favors and con-  
fidence.**—No. 40 Broadway, New York, November 1st, 1869.  
LEWIS BENJAMIN.**INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.**  
—The interest on the Bonds and Stocks of  
the City and County of New York, due and payable  
November 1st, 1869, will be paid on that day by PETER  
E. SWEENEY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his  
office, in the New Court House.  
The transfer books will be closed FRIDAY, October  
1st, 1869.**RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,** Comptroller,  
Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New  
York, September 24th, 1869.**Financial.****SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.  
BANKERS PHILA. & N.YORK**Dealers in U.S. Bonds and Members of Stock and Gold  
Exchanges in both Cities.Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal  
terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

**C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.****B. METZLERS, SOHN & CO. Frankfurt****JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.**

AND OTHER PRINCIPAL CITIES;

And Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

**CIRCULAR NOTES**

AND

**CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT**

FOR

**TRAVELERS,**

ALSO,

**COMMERCIAL CREDITS,**

ISSUED BY

**MORTON, BLISS & Co.****VERMILYE & Co.,****BANKERS,**

Nos. 16 &amp; 18 Nassau Street, New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**

AND IN

**GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS,**

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

**RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND****GOLD,**

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

**Interest on Deposits.**

HENRY H. WARD. WM. G. WARD. CHAS. H. WARD.

**WARD & Co.,****BANKERS,**

54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Established 1830.

Orders in Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Se-  
curities promptly filled at usual rates. Foreign Ex-  
change negotiated. Draw Bills on the**UNION BANK OF LONDON.**Deposits in Gold and Currency received and inter-  
est allowed on balances exceeding \$1,000.**JOHN J. CISCO & SON,****BANKERS,**

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

(Brown Brothers &amp; Co.'s Building.)

Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight  
allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four  
per cent per annum, credited monthly.Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four cent in-  
terest, payable on demand or at fixed periods.

Negotiate Loans.

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale  
of Gold, Government and other Securities on com-  
mission.Make collections on all parts of the United States  
and Canada.

C. J. OSBORN.

ADDISON CAMMACK

**OSBORN & CAMMACK,****BANKERS,**

34 BROAD STREET.

**Stocks, State Bonds, Gold and Federal  
Securities,**

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

**Particular Attention paid to invest-  
ments in Southern State Bonds.****Tapscott, Bros. & Co.**

55 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Sight Drafts and Exchange payable in all  
parts of Great Britain and Ireland.Credits on W. TAPSCOTT & CO., Liverpool. Ad-  
vances made on consignments. Orders for Govern-  
ment Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed.**Financial.****Banking House of****HENRY CLEWS & Co.**

32 WALL STREET.

Interest allowed on all Daily  
Balances of Currency or Gold.Persons depositing with us can  
check at sight in the same manner  
as with National Banks.Certificates of Deposit issued, pay-  
able on demand or at fixed date,  
bearing interest at current rate, and  
available in all parts of the United  
States.Advances made to our Dealers,  
at all times, on approved collaterals,  
at market rates of interest.We buy, sell and exchange all  
issues of Government Bonds at cur-  
rent market prices, also Coin and  
Coupons, and execute orders for the  
purchase and sale of Gold and all  
first-class Securities, on commis-  
sion.Gold Banking Accounts may be  
opened with us upon the same con-  
ditions as Currency Accounts.Railroad, State, City and other  
Corporate Loans negotiated.Collections made everywhere in  
the United States, Canada and  
Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

**United States Treasury.**

NEW YORK, November 1, 1869.

**NOTICE.**By direction of the Honorable the Secretary of the  
Treasury, the purchases of 5 20 Bonds and sales of  
Gold by the Treasury during the month of Novem-  
ber will be as follows:**PURCHASE OF BONDS.**November 3—Two millions.  
November 4—One million (Sinking Fund)  
November 10—Two millions.  
November 17—Two millions.  
November 18—One million (Sinking Fund)  
November 24—Two millions.**SALES OF GOLD.**November 2—One million.  
November 5—One million.  
November 9—One million.  
November 11—One million.  
November 12—One million.  
November 16—One million.  
November 19—One million.  
November 23—One million.  
November 25—One million.  
November 26—One million.  
November 30—One million.The purchases and sales will be in accordance with  
the regulations heretofore in practice. A certified  
check for 5 per cent of the amount of each bid must  
be deposited with the proposal. The proposals will  
be opened at 12 o'clock noon, on the days above  
mentioned. Further particulars can be had on ap-  
plication at the Treasury.**THURSDAY**, the 18th of November, having been  
set apart by the President of the United States and  
the Governor of New York as a day of Thanksgiving  
and Prayer, the purchase of One Million Bonds  
for the Sinking Fund, falling on that day will take  
place on **WEDNESDAY**, the 17th inst. The pur-  
chase of the 17th will be Three Millions.**DANIEL BUTTENFIELD,**

Assistant Treasurer.

**HENRY MEIGS,****Banker and Broker, No. 27 Wall St.,**Member of New York Stock Exchange,  
(Formerly cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, and late  
of the firm of H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith.)Offers his services for the purchase and sale of Gov-  
ernment and all other Stocks, Bonds and Gold.  
Interest allowed on deposits  
Investments carefully attended to.



## Financial.

## SOUTTER &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS,

No. 33 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Governments, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Commercial Paper, and all Negotiable Securities.  
Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Sight Draft Check.  
Advances made on approved securities.  
Special facilities for negotiating Commercial Paper.  
Collects on both inland and foreign promptly made.  
Foreign and Domestic Loans Negotiated.

## Edward C. Anderson, Jr.

## BANKER, FACTOR AND

## Commission Merchant,

Savannah, Ga.

Special attention given to consignments of Cotton, Gold, Stocks, Bonds and Foreign and Domestic Exchange, bought and sold.  
Collections promptly remitted for.  
Orders solicited for the purchase of Produce and Securities. Prompt attention guaranteed.  
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.  
New York Correspondents: LAWRENCE BROS. & Co.

## WILLIAMS &amp; GUION,

71 Wall Street, New York.

Guion &amp; Co., Alex. S. Petrie &amp; Co.,

Liverpool, and London.

Advances made on consignments to our Correspondents, and orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Stocks and Bonds, executed by Cable or Mail.  
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

## Knauth, Nachod &amp; Kuhne

## BANKERS,

New York, AND Leipzig, Saxony,

BROAD ST. 85 BRUHL.

**DRAW IN SUMS TO SUIT**  
the principal cities of Germany, Switzerland, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, &c.  
**Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,**  
available in all parts of Europe.

## Farmer, Hatch &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS &amp; BROKERS,

78 BROADWAY AND 5 &amp; 7 NEW STREET.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold exclusively on commission.  
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received. Collections made in the United States, British Provinces and Europe.  
Bills of Exchange drawn on London, Paris, &c.  
E. J. FARMER & Co. C. J. HATCH & Co.  
Cleveland, O. Milwaukee, Wis.

## LEVY &amp; BORG,

## DEALERS IN

Southern and Miscellaneous Securities

No. 41 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

In connection with the Manhattan Savings Bank

Memphis, Tenn.

## SWAN &amp; PAYSON,

## BANKERS AND BROKERS,

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.  
Otis D. Swan, Geo. P. Payson, Wm. S. Alexander, Jr.  
Of the New York Stock Exchange.

## BLAKE BROTHERS &amp; Co.,

53 Wall Street, New York.

AND

25 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

And Sterling Credits,

DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Buy Sell Massachusetts and New York State

Stocks.

Government Securities, Stocks Bonds, and Gold,

bought and sold strictly on Commission.

## The Tradesmens

## NATIONAL BANK.

29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL SURPLUS \$1,000,000

470,000

RICHARD BERRY, President.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

## Boston Bankers.

## Page, Richardson &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS,

70 State Street, Boston.

Bills of Exchange, and Commercial and Travelers' Credits issued on

The City Bank,

AND Robert Benson &amp; Co., } LONDON.

Munroe &amp; Co. } PARIS.

AND Marcuard, Andre &amp; Co., }

Circular Notes available for Travelers in all parts of Europe and the East.

## EVERETT &amp; Co.,

28 State Street, Boston,

AGENTS FOR

AUGUSTINE HEARD &amp; CO.,

OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advances made on consignments of approved merchandise.

## Philadelphia Bankers.

## AUSTIN &amp; OBERGE,

313 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Commission Stock Brokers.

J. BELL AUSTIN. CHAS. H. OBERGE

## Southern Bankers.

## WASHINGTON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON.

H. D. COOKE (of Jay Cooke &amp; Co.) President.

WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

Government Depository and Financial

Agent of the United States.

We buy and Sell all classes of

Government Securities

on the most favorable terms, and give especial attention to

Business connected with the several

Departments of the Government.

Full information with regard to Government Loans at all times cheerfully furnished.

## NATIONAL

## Freedman's Savings Bank

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS IN 1865,

Central Office at Washington, D. C.,

## BRANCHES AT

Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, New Bern, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, Beaufort, Augusta, (Ga.), Savannah, Macon, Jacksonville, Tallahassee, Mobile, Huntsville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Louisville, St. Louis, Martinsburg, New York and Washington.

Collections promptly made.

These Banks are for the Colored people.

The Deposits are now \$1,250,000.

D. L. EATON, Actuary. J. W. ALVORD, Pres't.

JAY COOKE &amp; CO., New York Correspondent.

## LANCASTER &amp; Co.,

BANKERS AND STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

BROWN, LANCASTER &amp; CO.,

No. 30 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

LANCASTER, BROWN &amp; CO.,

No. 23 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

ROBT. H. MAURY JAS. L. MAURY. ROBT. T. BROOKS.

## R. H. MAURY &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS &amp; BROKERS,

No. 1014 MAIN ST. RICHMOND, VA.

Sterling Exchange, Gold and Silver, Bank Notes, State, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, &amp;c., bought and sold on commission.

Deposits received and Collections made on all accessible points in the United States.

N. Y. Correspondent, VERMILYE &amp; CO.

## J. L. LEVY,

## STOCK BROKER

## Exchange Dealer,

23 CARONDELET STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

General Partner.....J. L. LEVY.

Partner in Command.....E. J. HANT.

Collections made on all points.

## Western Bankers.

## GILMORE, DUNLAP &amp; Co.,

108 &amp; 110 West Fourth Street.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Dealers in GOLD, SILVER and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

COLLECTIONS MADE at all accessible points and remitted for on day of payment.

CHECKS ON LONDON AND PARIS FOR SALE.

P. HAYDEN. Jos. HUTCHESON. W. B. HAYDEN.

## Hayden, Hutcheson &amp; Co

## BANKERS,

NO. 13 S. HIGH STREET,

COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Do a General Banking, Collection, and Exchange Business.

## L. A. BENOIST &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Buy and Sell Exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas. Also

Drafts on London and Paris for Sale.

## NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE

## OF MISSOURI.

in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Capital paid in \$3,410,300

This Bank, having reorganized as a National Bank is now prepared to do a general banking business. Government Securities, Coin, Gold Dust and Bullion bought and sold at current rates. Special attention given to collections throughout the West.  
JAMES H. BRITTON, Pres. CHAS. K. DICK, ON  
EDWARD P. CURTIS Cashier

## Sam'l A. Gaylord &amp; Co.,

## Stock and Bond Brokers,

NO. 233 NORTH THIRD STREET,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.

## W. M. F. HEWSON,

## STOCK BROKER.

Office No. 21 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Refer to: All Cincinnati Banks, and Messrs. LOCKWOOD & Co., New York.

## MORTON, GALT &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS,

150 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky., dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government Bonds and all Local Securities. Give prompt attention to collections and orders for investment of funds.

## S. McCLEAN &amp; Co.,

## BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH PA.

## SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

TITUSVILLE, PENN.,

Capital \$200,000

Deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulation

and Deposits 500,000.

G. C. HYDE, Cashier. CHAS. HYDE, Pres't.

J. M. WEITH. GEO. ARENTS

## J. M. Weith &amp; Arents,

Late J. M. Weith &amp; Co.,

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

No. NEW STREET.

Loans Negotiated.

## Lounsbery &amp; Fanshawe,

## BANKERS &amp; BROKERS,

No 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Government Securities.

Gold and Foreign Exchange.

RICHARD P. LOUNSBERRY. WILLIAM S. FANSHAW

**Financial.****SEVEN PER CENT****FIRST MORTGAGE****Convertible Sinking Fund****Gold Bonds**

OF THE

**Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and  
Pekin Railroad Company**

OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.  
Coupons payable First of April and October,**Free of Government Tax****Total Issue - - - \$2,000,000**  
**Capital Stock - - - \$3,000,000**

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company

**Length and Topography.**

The road is 117.5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST CLASS PAYING ROAD.

**Valuable Connections.**

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route to Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West.

**Completion of the Road.**

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

**Profit of the Investment.**

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# THE Commercial & Financial CHRONICLE;

Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.  
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,  
REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1869. NO. 228.

## CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
Reducing the Interest on the Debt.....	581
A Gold Price for Cotton.....	582
Transportation of Breadstuffs.....	583
Review of the Month.....	584
Annual Report of the Cotton	
THE BANKERS GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks National Banks, etc.....	590
Sale Prices N.Y. Stock Exchange	592
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Commercial Epitome.....	599
Cotton.....	600
Tobacco.....	601
Breadstuffs.....	601

Manufacturers' Association.....	586
The Debt Statement.....	587
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News.....	588
Commercial and Miscellaneous News.....	589
THE RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Railway News.....	593
Railway, Canal, etc., Stock List. Railroad, Canal and Miscellaneous Bond List.....	595-6
Southern Securities.....	597
Insurance and Mining Journal ..	598
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Groceries.....	602
Dry Goods.....	603
Prices Current.....	607

## The Chronicle.

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### REDUCING THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT.

A very cursory, brief visit to Wall street suffices to show that it were scarcely possible to have chosen a less favorable time than the present for discussions about the reduction of the interest on the national debt. Still, as Congress in a few weeks will commence its winter session, and since a large number of projects will doubtless be submitted as usual for disbursing the funded bonds of the Government, some of the projectors of such schemes are ventilating their propositions in the newspapers so as to be first in the field. Prominent among these financial authors is Mr. C. P. Bowles, on whose ingenious scheme we offered some remarks a short time ago. He is not satisfied with the small favor his impracticable plans have commanded, and he solicits a reversal of the popular judgment. Yesterday he appealed to the public by a very long letter in one of the morning papers. And we must do him the justice to say that there are fewer points of objection in this communication than in his previous ones. Still he fails to show how his plan of a foreign loan can be practically carried out. Everybody agrees with Mr. Bowles that the United States ought to be able to borrow money at four per cent; that four per cent gold-bearing untaxed bonds of the United States ought to be selling at par; that if this could be realized this Government

ought, it possible, to call in its six per cent bonds, and replace them, at par, with four per cents. That, in the case of a country with the vast resources of the United States, all this ought to be, and that abundant reasons can be given why it should be, there is no controversy whatever. But of what profit is all this argument when to-day in London Fifties are selling at 84? Can we persuade the foreign holders of these bonds to buy our four per cents at par, when they stand ready to sell out their six per cents below par? This is the point which Mr. Bowles seems to overlook; and still it is the only point which is really a question. Instead of showing us how to achieve this great feat of inducing our national creditors to give up their six per cent bonds in exchange for bonds at four per cent, the writer prefers the easier task of showing what advantages we should realize by such a conversion. He says for example, and very justly, that our Government bonds and their interest rate have a decided effect upon our other securities, both abroad and at home, and he appeals for proof to the Massachusetts State Sterling Bonded Debt. These five per cent gold bonds, before the war, when they were known only in great foreign money-centers, were current at above par, but now the Government bonds so compete with, overshadow, and affect them, that Mr. George Walker, the State envoy to Europe, who had every support and co-operation from the authorities, could get no better offer for them than about 83 per cent upon their sterling par of £225 to the £1,000 or about 90 per cent upon actual par. On this he offers the following remarks:

Would you remedy this, and give back to our country and to Massachusetts the world-wide confidence of all? It is not lost, only overshadowed? To do this you have but to fund the United States debt at its just rate of four per cent by the issue of untaxed gold bonds; and when thus relieved of their parent-competing bonds of questioned reputation, your State bonds will not only go back to their ante-bellum price, but exceed it in just so much as the number of intelligent customers or investors has been increased by and since our triumphs over the rebellion and these its sequent difficulties. The case above cited will be confirmed as a test by the late experience of all similar State, railroad, and other money-seeking enterprises of the day. No reflection is meant upon the distinguished English bankers who have for so many years protected the Massachusetts State finances abroad. Their good services have hardly been sufficiently appreciated. They cannot help it if the State allows its credit to be injured, nor if it leaves them alone to protect it—by a questionable rejection of the fair offers of others. These Massachusetts five per cent thirty-year bonds, as compared with English three per cent consols, when at par, are worth 189½, and should command at least 120 in gold, when reinstated and compared with our future four per cents at par. If, then, the removal of the Government debt by funding at four per cent should appreciate a State or corporation debt nearly 30 per cent, even though a little time and patience should now be necessary to recover this rightful position, who will attempt to estimate the saving in millions upon all similar values at home and abroad, or the added impetus to our power and progress which shall ensue upon our release from such a tax?

In other words, Mr. Bowles assumes that the United States have the power to dictate terms to its creditors, and can fix at pleasure rates of interest which they are willing to pay. On this he builds the theory that if the United States

Government requires to pay more than four per cent, and if consequently its four per cent bonds go up to par in the money market of Europe, then the bonds of Massachusetts and of other States will rise proportionably, and the result will be a general appreciation of the quotations for all descriptions of American bonds.

Such is a general view of this new funding scheme, and our readers will remember to have seen the self-same notions proposed many times during the past four or five years. If Mr. Bowles had associated more with financial men here, it seems impossible that he should have been misled by so transparent a series of unfounded arguments.

We spoke with a qualified approval of another part of Mr. Bowles' scheme, which applied to the National Banks. This scheme he now elaborates more completely, as follows:

In the place of the Legal Tenders and of the National Bank issues the Government should prepare itself for the one and uniform issue of gold demand notes, to any legally incorporated bank, upon pledge of its new gold bonds. Among other provisions, these notes might be made payable in triple currency, similar in this feature to the proposed Triple Currency Consols. Their denomination and all prominent features should be as now, and it would only be necessary to insert in the body of the note that they would be redeemed by our Treasury clearing agencies at their equivalent in francs or sterling, to make them available in all foreign countries and to greatly increase their circulation and consequent utility as a valuable medium in the interests of our foreign relations. This uniformity of feature in the demand notes with the bonds is eminently desirable. The only distinction should be that, while the rate of exchange should be fixed at our Mint value in the bonds, in the demand notes it should not be so specified; for we expressly wish to locate the bonds by giving them a fixed place and rate of coupon payment in any and all countries, thus removing the main cause of their vagrant and oscillating character; while, on the contrary, we are desirous of making the demand notes an international medium of circulation, and for this we should not make them in character uniform with the bonds, but leave them to be bought and sold freely, like other Government bank notes. Our foreign agencies would only intervene, if needed, to protect them from causeless depreciation or abuse before they should be well known. Our United States bank notes formerly circulated in Europe as do those of the Banks of England and France to-day. Large shipments of our present greenbacks, even, have been and are being made to Europe, for sale to coming immigrants. In the surely coming time of international assimilated decimal currencies this feature of our circulation will give us a great advantage over other nations.

We do not discuss this singular currency machinery. We merely refer to it as a subordinate part in Mr. Bowles' scheme for funding the debt. Its international feature appears to be desired rather to meet some of the obstacles that might arise in working out the negotiations. The first and greatest obstacle of all is, however, untouched and apparently unperceived by Mr. Bowles. To this we would commend his early attention. The public would be glad to hear from him as to the means by which he expects to be able to persuade the holders of our six per cent gold-bearing Five Twenties to give them up and to take in exchange non-taxable five per cent bonds at par.

#### A GOLD PRICE FOR COTTON.

The desirableness of a return to a stable basis of values is admitted by every one and many are the methods proposed by which that point may be reached. There is at present a want of fixedness and an absence of certainty in business transactions, which all deplore and which must continue while the price of gold or more correctly speaking the value of the greenback is daily and almost hourly changing. For with this large and irredeemable paper currency, thus changing in its purchasing power day by day, prices vary, the spirit of speculation is kept active, and an unhealthy and unsteady tone prevails in all financial and commercial circles.

In no branch of business is this continued fluctuation more unfavorably felt than in the cotton trade. There is now no large margin as formerly in prices between different countries. The telegraph has brought this market and Liverpool and all other cotton markets so closely together that a commission is about all the merchant can secure in any transaction, and a slight turn in gold can more than wipe out this, leaving a loss as the net result of the operation. In fact so great has

the risk become that the careful shipper must buy his gold first and then his cotton. Purchases also, for future delivery (a legitimate business), are rendered, from this same cause, almost as uncertain as a ticket in a lottery.

These facts have long led the Northern cotton merchant, especially those engaged in a foreign business, to desire freedom from our present unstable currency. To await till we return to a specie basis, may require the continuance for years of the existing difficulties; whereas a very simple and immediate remedy, so far as this branch of business is concerned, may be found in selling cotton hereafter for gold; that is, having no currency quotation, but simply a quotation in gold. As is well known, this has always been done in Galveston, and the South generally is in a condition to make the change. At the recent Commercial Convention in Louisville there was presented a communication from Mr. R. W. Latham, of Washington, in which were embodied the views of a meeting of Southern gentlemen, who, in July, passed resolutions in favor of the organization of banks at the South, under State loans and on a coin basis. The meeting resolved that our present paper currency was an undesirable medium of exchange; that the South had less than its proportion of national bank currency; that planters sell their cotton, hemp, tobacco and sugar for coin only; and that they make their labor contracts payable only in specie. The subject referred to in the concluding portions of this resolution has been widely discussed at the South, and is looked upon with favor by leading and influential men, as well as by the journals of that section, as a means of reconstructing our internal commerce upon a sound and safe basis, and avoiding the fluctuations that peril and render uncertain so much of the business of the country.

The cotton crop, at present prices, is worth say \$300,000,000, and of this value nearly two-thirds is taken for export, and goes abroad as the medium of settling our exchanges. Entering thus with controlling influence into our foreign commerce, how essential this change becomes. With it there would be uniformity in price at New Orleans, at Mobile, at Charleston, at New York, and at Liverpool. Purchasers would know what they were buying, and producers would know what they were selling. On the other hand, the present selling currency price, as stated above, must always be first adjusted to the gold value at the moment of purchase, and even then, before the transaction is closed, it is clouded, and its results are, perhaps, materially changed by the varying humors of the Gold Room. With every hour the figure fluctuates; a rise or fall of several per cent may occur in a day, or a week. Gold rings are organized, whose operations utterly paralyze foreign commerce, and a wide-spread uncertainty and doubt become the rule where order, harmony, stability and fixedness should govern.

The South, also, is now out of debt, and for this reason in an excellent condition to inaugurate this scheme and put it into effective practice. The old debts of the South have either been paid, or where they could not be thus liquidated, they have been wiped out by the Bankruptcy Act. There is not, therefore, any debtor class to suffer by a return to specie payments. At present the merchants from that section are the favorite buyers in our market. They usually come with cash, and have had behind them the immense value of the cotton crop. Formerly the South depended largely, indeed almost entirely, on this great staple, and the money for it was spent before the crop was raised. The changed condition, resulting from the war, has introduced a changed method of agriculture. Industry is more diversified, and attention is paid to the raising of a variety of crops. The food for which they once looked so largely to the north-west is now produced at home in greater quantities than



before. They buy fewer products for consumption. They have a large surplus of cotton from the proceeds of which they are accumulating wealth.

But it may be said that the step we have indicated is a step towards the resumption of specie payments. It is certainly a movement in that direction, and for that reason a special benefit to the north. Its influence would be felt in the north and west, and would tend to modify and render more certain business transactions in all parts of the country. Besides, this step is rendered the more necessary in view of the possible action of the Supreme Court of the United States in declaring the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. There have been intimations that the opinion of this court would be adverse to the legality of the act, and there are very many who believe that the delay in rendering a decision is due to the apprehension of the Court of the effect of a sudden announcement of the conclusion reached by them. Be this as it may, however, much of this apprehension would soon be found to be groundless if a good start was already made in doing an important branch of business upon a specie basis. There would be at least one solid rock of real credit and value upon which commerce could be re-erected, and which would defy whatever tempest and disaster might from any cause result. But the apprehension and dread of those who predict immediate disaster upon a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, is, according to our view, by no means certain of being realized. No decision of this Court could have a more damaging effect upon the general trade of the country than the late speculations in gold which prostrated the business of the nation as effectually as if it had been stricken by a tornado or upheaved by an earthquake. Prices declined, the import trade ceased, the export business was checked, confidence departed, and the healthful commercial transactions of the whole country were suddenly and unexpectedly arrested. Such results as these we have seen recently. The "flurry" of a week culminated in a shock which was at once composed by stupefying all the interests that had been perturbed by it. If there had been a price in currency before for cotton, it ceased to have a value then, and no mathematical calculation could solve the intricate mysteries of the market, and bring order out of the confusion that prevailed. Under our present currency system, we are continually liable, and each succeeding year more liable to a recurrence of these gold corners, and it would appear that no decision, however sweeping in its effects, could have a more damaging influence upon the business interests of the country. But more than this, we are led to believe that the government will take such steps that its issues of currency will be redeemable in gold on the announcement of such a decision, and the immediate effect may thus be of far less moment than any imagine. We shall discuss this point more fully on a future occasion.

In view of what has been said would it not be possible and also the part of wisdom for this city to take the lead in this extremely important matter. The cotton is at the South to be sure, but the great body of the capital which makes the exchanges and transacts the business are here. Let cotton factors explode these currency rates at once, quoting cotton in a language intelligible to all the world and not requiring an elaborate arithmetical investigation to render it comprehensible. This staple offers the best point of departure because, as we have already stated, of its great value, and because so much of it enters into export, and is employed in adjusting the balances of the foreign trade. There is a significance about gold dealings in cotton which do not belong to grain or tobacco. They are comparatively modern elements in our commerce with the rest of the world, but they would not long resist the impulse of the new tide on which business would be

borne along. They would be lifted from their currency moorings and wafted into an open sea where there was depth, a safe anchorage and ample sea room. If there ever was a time when stability in business should be sought for it is at the present moment. We have learned many lessons by experience, and we grow more assured every day that the real prosperity of the country depends upon a return to specie payments, and upon the subordination of our vast commercial interests to the established principles of financial action.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS.

In the course of an article in September, on the subject of Breadstuffs, the probable supply, and the demand from Europe, we briefly alluded to the fact that the matter of transportation might become of unusual importance in its relation to the course of prices. Year by year the centre of the great wheat-growing districts of the United States has been moving westward, until, from being in the Genesee Valley, as it was thirty-five years ago, or in Ohio or Michigan, as it was twenty years ago, it is now on the banks of the Mississippi, or to the westward of that great river. And as the centre of the wheat-growing region has moved westward, the quantity which it is necessary to bring to the seaboard every year has increased. The same remark applies, in a less degree, to other cereals—corn, oats, rye, barley, &c.; and the subject of the means provided and the rates paid for the transportation of the vast quantities of breadstuffs now seeking the seaboard from far western fields, is one whose importance is constantly asserting itself.

The serious breaks in the Erie Canal, which were produced by the severe floods of October, and against which no foresight could have guarded, suspended navigation about two weeks, and was attended by various circumstances which gave it unusual importance, and finally forces the whole subject of the transportation of breadstuffs eastward upon public attention. The crop of spring wheat was fully twenty days late this season, and this break occurred just at the time when it began to move,—delaying the first considerable arrivals of spring wheat at this market to about the first of November, instead of the first of October, as usual; giving us, in fact but about one month's free deliveries by canal, instead of two, as usual. Should the weather prove exceptionally favorable, we may have yet five weeks of canal navigation, during which we have to accumulate such a stock of grain in store as will, with the aid of the receipts by rail, enable a steady export movement to be maintained, in addition to the local demand, without giving room for any important advance in prices. But if the canal should be suddenly closed by frost in the last week in November, it would be a serious circumstance.

The period during which the Erie Canal remains closed is usually about twenty weeks—sometimes as many as twenty-two, and often not more than eighteen. The largest accumulation of grain in store at this market, at the close of navigation, has been about fourteen million bushels. The actual wants of this market for consumption are about 85,000 bushels per day; namely, 15,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, 25,000 bushels oats—the balance rye, barley, &c. Thus fourteen million bushels in store will nearly meet the wants of consumption during the winter months. But it often happens that the quantity in store at the close of navigation is unequally divided, there being a surplus of one sort and a deficiency in another. The railroads or speculation must restore the equilibrium.

It is but two years since the railroads began to deliver any considerable quantities of grain at this market. In the fall of 1867, we think, we found at the close of navigation but about 1,500,000 bushels of corn in store—a quantity so

notoriously inadequate to our wants, even when supplies from the South were added to it, that a great speculation and a large advance in prices resulted therefrom. These high prices induced the Erie railroad to make the needful preparations to bring forward corn in cars, and very soon we had a supply of from twenty to thirty thousand bushels per day. The speculation broke down, and every legitimate interest was vastly benefited. This marked a new era in the transportation of grain from the West. We have since received large quantities of wheat and oats by the same means. For the eight weeks ending last Friday, the deliveries of grain at this market by rail amounted to the handsome aggregate of 3,412,600 bushels, over 70,000 bushels per business day and nearly equal to the home wants of the market. The Erie road has now many competitors in the business. The New York Central, in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Roads, are all engaged in bringing grain to this market.

During the winter season, these roads cannot bring to us so much grain as now. They will then be encumbered with large quantities of perishable products, which usually seek the market in cold weather. Dressed hogs, game, and dressed poultry—these justly claim and receive the preference. But if the deliveries of grain by rail at this market be reduced to 50,000 bushels per day, there would not, even then, be danger of any deficiency in supplies. It is very probable that an accumulation of stocks in December will approximate eight million bushels. The export demand is confined entirely to wheat; and of this, unless the shipments shall be much larger than for the past few weeks, a stock of four million bushels will be ample.

Besides, there are routes to the seaboard from the West other than those leading to New York. Portland is an important point, and nearly monopolizes the export of oats; Philadelphia and Baltimore can get forward liberal quantities of grain by rail. We noticed the other day the charter of a vessel to load wheat at Philadelphia for a British port. This is an unusual circumstance. In former years, that city, as well as Baltimore, drew on us largely for wheat. There remains to be considered the Mississippi route, via New Orleans. It is a long and expensive one, it is true; but during the active export of cotton, ships at New Orleans are glad to get some grain for ballast, and will accept low rates. This may in a measure overcome other obstacles to a movement of grain in that direction.

We conclude, therefore, that although rates for carrying grain from the growing districts to the seaboard are likely to be high for some months to come, there is no danger of such a scarcity of supplies at this market as to promote successful speculation, or seriously interfere with the regular course of shipments to Europe, unless something unforeseen should occur; and we infer that the lateness of the crop of spring wheat, and the break in the Erie Canal, are not likely to be attended with the important effect upon prices which many seem to expect. Still, if they shall attract attention to the growing importance of increased facilities for transporting the products of the West to the seaboard at all seasons of the year, an important service will have been performed.

#### REVIEW OF THE MONTH.

October has passed with an easier condition of the money market than was expected. Notwithstanding the abundance of the crops, the amount of currency sent from this centre for moving them has been much less than usual. This fact arises partly, perhaps, from the reduced prices of produce, but principally from the circumstance of the banks not having had sufficient small notes to meet the wants of the agricultural sections, where the lower denominations of currency are required for the purchase of grain from the producers. This cir-

cumstance, while it has helped to keep money comparatively abundant here, so that the rate on call loans has ranged, in the midst of the crop season, at 4@7 per cent, must be expected to be followed by an unusually light return of currency after the completion of the crop movement. Some considerable amounts of money were sent, early in the month, to New Orleans and Savannah; but, later, the demand from that quarter ceased almost entirely. The South would, undoubtedly, have drawn upon New York more freely, had the banks been able to supply small currency, to send notes in denominations of over \$50 was of no avail, when the money was required largely by interior dealers for the purchase of small lots of cotton. The cotton traders have, consequently, been compelled to effect their operations as best they could, though, of course, with some inconvenience. Throughout the month the deliveries of new currency of the lower denominations from the Treasury have been quite nominal. The expectation of an ample supply of small notes in November, and the supposition that money might then be sent out more freely to the South and West, have induced the banks to keep their funds as much as possible on call, in preference to employing them on time. Merchants have, consequently found it difficult to get their paper discounted outside their own banks, and the difficulty in selling notes has again increased the pressure from sellers, which, in turn, has produced distrust among buyers, and at the close of the month, the best paper was negotiated with difficulty at 10@12 per cent. This stringency in the discount market has, perhaps, been the most unsatisfactory feature of the business of the month.

Wall street speculation still shows the effect of the severe blow dealt in the culmination of the September gold operations. That denouement gave an exposure of the hollowness of a certain class of speculative operations which appears likely to hold the gambling propensities of the "street" hereafter in severe check. Operators appear disposed to conduct their speculations within a lower range of prices; and in every branch of business there is a very marked caution. There is a certain undefined hesitancy about engaging in operations for high prices, which appears to be inspired by a conviction, grounded upon the general aspect of affairs, that we are on the eve of a generally lower range of values. The markets have been more or less affected by a disposition to discount the probability that Secretary Boutwell, in his report on the assembling of Congress, will make decidedly conservative recommendations, designed to facilitate the resumption of specie payments; and this feeling is encouraged by intimations, coming from quarters which give them some weight, that the Supreme Court will pronounce the Legal Tender Act unconstitutional. Notwithstanding these conservative tendencies, there has been a steady recovery in Wall street interests from the effects of the November panic, confidence being more settled and prices steadier. As an illustration of the contraction of speculative operations, it may be stated that the total recorded transactions in stocks for the month have been only 447,911 shares, against 2,362,627 shares in the same month of 1868; while the sales of Government bonds at the Exchange have been only \$10,608,500, as against \$23,479,150 in October of last year.

United States bonds have been decidedly weak, prices being, at the close of the month, about 2 per cent below the opening figures; which, taking into account the accumulation of one month's interest, is equal to a decline of fully 2½ per cent. Considerable sales have been made by investors and financial institutions with a view to buying other securities, which, since the late panic, have ruled exceptionally low, while Government's had yielded comparatively little. The price of gold also has steadily declined; and, the quotations for bonds abroad having but partly responded to the reduced premium, a fall in securities here was required to equalize the home and foreign markets.

The purchases of bonds by the Government, during the month aggregated \$10,000,000.

#### BONDS SOLD AT THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD.

Classes.	1868.	1869.	Inc.	Dec.
U. S. bonds.....	\$23,479,150	\$10,903,500	\$ .....	\$12,570,650
State & city bonds.....	11,145,100	4,996,500	.....	6,148,600
Company bonds.....	2,031,400	1,214,500	.....	816,900
Total—October.....	\$36,655,650	\$16,819,500		\$19,536,150
Since January 1.....	196,621,090	278,234,000	\$77,713,519	

The daily closing prices of the principal Government securities at the New York Stock Exchange Board in the month of Oc-



Days.	London. cents for 54 pence.	Paris. centimes for dollar.	Amsterdam. cents for forin.	Bremen. cents for rix daler.	Hamburg. cents for M. banco.	Berlin cents for thaler.
1...107 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ .03	532 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 540	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 @ 75	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	534 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 530	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 @ 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
4...			I regular.			
5...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 @ 530	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 @ 530	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 @ 530	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 @ 530	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 @ 530	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
13...108 @ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	532 @ 530	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
14...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
15...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
16...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
17...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
18...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
19...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	518 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 517 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 $\frac{1}{2}$	
20...109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ ...	516 @ 515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	36 @ 36	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
21...109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 @ 515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	36 @ 36	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22...108 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 @ 515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	36 @ 36	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23...109 @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 @ 515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	36 @ 36	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24...10 @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 @ 515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	36 @ 36	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 71 $\frac{1}{2}$	
25...10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	516 @ 515	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 79	36 @ 36	71<	

99...108% @ 108%	518% @ 517%	40% @ 40%	78% @ 78%	35% @ 35%	71% @ 71%
30...108% @ 10%	518% @ 517%	40% @ 40%	78% @ 78%	35% @ 35%	71% @ 71%
Oct...107% @ 100%	522% @ 515	40 @ 40%	78 @ 79	35% @ 36%	70% @ 71%
Oct...108% @ 110%	520 @ 513%	40% @ 41%	79 @ 79%	35% @ 36%	71% @ 72%

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, PRESENTED OCT. 12, 1869.

At the annual meeting, held in New York, June 30, 1869, the Statistical Report embraced returns from 794 cotton mills, having over 99 per cent of all the spinning machinery in the country. The details and results of the statistics thus obtained appear in the published proceedings of that meeting. We here repeat the statement then made of the home consumption of cotton, North and South, for the year 1867-8, and have, for the greater facility of comparison, changed the quantities from pounds to bales of 466 pounds each, the being the actual average, as is shown by the table of weights appended to this report.

Consumption of cotton, year ending 31st August, 1868:

		Bales of cotton used for spinning.	
Northern Mills			
Mills returned	693	6,429,974	855,007
Mills estimated	43	50,000	6,833
	736	6,509,974	861,840
Southern Mills			
Mills returned	111	247,583	76,955
Mills estimated	7	18,000	4,430
	108	265,583	81,385
Used in mills, otherwise than for spinning,			
Quantity returned			21,165
Quantity estimated			30,000
			51,165
Totals	844	6,763,557	997,433
Deduct for exceptional cases in which the quantity reported was the consuming capacity, and not the actual consumption			31,767

Actual home consumption, North and South, 1867-8..... 963,666 bales

This consumption represents the quantity taken by the home mills from the crop of 1867-8, except the small difference in the stocks held by the mills at the beginning and end of the year.

The Committee desiring to obtain the mill statistics for 1868-9, for comparison with those of the previous year, and to facilitate the correct preparation of the annual crop statements, directed the issue, about the 1st of August, of a circular addressed to the managers of all the cotton mills in the country, including a copy, for correction, of the return for the year ending August 31, 1868, and asking for the statistics of each mill, for the year ending August 31, 1869.

By September 1st the Secretary had received returns from 77 per cent of the mills reported last year, and by October 1st from 90 per cent of all these, and from a few mills which did not then report, but were included in the estimates then given. The results are shown in the following table:

#### SYNOPSIS OF NEW RETURNS TO OCTOBER 1, 1869.

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	Yarn.	Cotton spun.	Average per Spindle.	Otherwise used.
Maine.....	19	490,424	23%	25,090,047	51.20	680,481
New Hampshire.....	43	745,930	26%	39,394,511	72.81	112,534
Vermont.....	11	25,163	30%	1,071,867	48.73	168,474
Massachusetts.....	143	2,366,025	28%	124,298,128	52.54	375,000
Rhode Island.....	89	906,681	33%	36,593,689	40.39	267,820
Connecticut.....	73	514,549	20%	25,559,591	49.67	749,500
New York.....	43	439,911	32%	18,791,162	43.71	457,909
New Jersey.....	17	136,002	36%	5,323,718	39.18	178,308
Pennsylvania.....	50	271,946	19%	15,725,056	68.85	178,308
Delaware.....	7	35,193	20%	1,986,886	56.60	178,308
Maryland.....	8	28,892	12%	4,994,217	147.75	178,308
Ohio.....	3	13,270	10%	1,643,603	124.24	178,308
Indiana.....	1	10,800	14%	1,447,908	134.07	178,308
Illinois.....	2	460	27%	27,882	60.61	178,308
Missouri.....	3	12,094	11%	1,793,644	143.68	178,308

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	Yarn.	Cotton spun.	Average per Spindle.	Otherwise used.
North.....	512	5,999,140	28%	306,751,964	51.13	3,038,368
Virginia.....	7	27,143	14%	2,569,163	82.96	178,308
North Carolina.....	15	20,743	13%	2,459,741	130.13	178,308
South Carolina.....	5	29,84	12%	3,538,595	123.54	178,308
Georgia.....	26	73,556	12%	9,909,947	133.92	178,308
Alabama.....	8	27,364	15%	2,460,738	89.94	178,308
Mississippi.....	3	3,832	8%	242,000	72.63	178,308
Texas.....	2	1,716	9%	209,300	121.97	178,308
Arkansas.....	1	516	10%	95,363	184.81	178,308
Tennessee.....	7	9,800	11%	735,071	75.	178,308
Kentucky.....	2	4,500	9%	788,795	175.29	178,308

#### RECAPITULATION.

State.	Mills.	Spindles.	Yarn.	Cotton spun.	Average per Spindle.	Otherwise used.
North.....	512	5,999,140	28%	306,751,964	51.13	3,038,368
South.....	76	197,759	12%	22,773,718	115.02	178,308
Total.....	588	6,196,899	28%	329,525,682	53.17	3,038,368

The mills embraced in last year's report that have not now reported were generally of small capacity, having in the aggregate only 676,689 spindles.

The returns from 581 mills last year and this year, compare as follows:

506 Northern mills, which for 1867-8 reported 5,837,947 spindles, consuming.....			331,559,311
Report for 1868-9, 5,977,684 spindles, consuming.....			305,484,085
Showing a falling off of 7.88 per cent, or.....			26,075,226
75 Southern mills, which for 1867-8 reported 195,921 spindles, consuming.....			27,390,108
Report for 1868-9, 195,659 spindles, consuming.....			22,618,773
Showing a falling off of 17.30 per cent, or.....			4,771,335
Together, 581 mills, which in 1867-8 reported 6,033,868 spindles, consuming.....			358,949,419
Report for 1868-9, 6,173,343 spindles, consuming.....			338,162,858
Showing a falling off of 8.57 per cent, or.....			20,786,561
These 581 mills reported for 1867-8, as cotton used otherwise than for spinning.....			4,705,600
And report for 1868-9.....			1,761,576
Showing a falling off of 41.30 per cent, or.....			1,943,124

It is fair to assume that a ratio afforded by returns from 90 per cent of the spindles reporting last year, and 89 per cent of all in the United States, taken as they come, will be a just and true ratio for the whole manufacturing power in the comparison of the last and the preceding year's work. It is therefore applied to all the mills reported and unreported in the following statement of the home consumption in the mill's North and South, for the year 1868-9, reckoned, as last year, in bales of 466 pounds each.

	Mills.	Spindles.	Bales used for spinning.
North.....	736	6,870,846	707,512
South.....	108	265,583	81,385
Used in mills, but not for spinning.....			51,165

Totals.....	844	6,990,846	844,354 bales in 1868-9
Against.....	844	6,763,557	963,666 in 1867-8
Showing a reduction in Northern mills, for spinning.....			65,448 bales
" " Southern " "			18,500 "
" " Cotton otherwise used.....			22,464 "

Total..... 101,413 "

Our report in June, after remarking upon the considerable contraction in the production of heavy goods after January, said, "The aggregate for the whole year is believed to be less than for the year preceding, but this can be determined only by renewed returns from the mills to be made at the close of the season, 31st August." We have those returns, and they confirm the impression which was common among manufacturers that the home consumption has been less than in the preceding year. On the other hand the stock of cotton held in mills August 31, 1869, was larger than that held August 31, 1868. The excess this year was estimated by the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE of New York to be 30,000 bales. That estimate was too small, as shown by later developments, as to stocks held, and by the limited quantities taken by spinners since September 1st,—about 10,000 bales per week.

The actual consumption having been..... 864,354 bales

And the increase of stock in the mills..... 50,000 "

The whole quantity taken by the manufacturers was..... 914,354 "

For many years the *Shipping and Commercial List* of New York, was justly the standard authority for annual statements of the cotton crops of the United States. Down to 1862 its statements were well prepared from data obtained at the several ports of the South whence nearly the whole crop was shipped to either Northern or Foreign ports, and the results (excluding an estimated consumption south of the Potomac) were approximately correct, and a valuable contribution to the industrial statistics of the country. Your committee feel compelled to show that the *Shipping List* is no longer to be regarded as authority, and to expose the errors which have rendered its cotton statistics worse than useless since the close of the war. They do it reluctantly, &c. &c. All the authorities agree substantially in the statistics of exports foreign, and of the stocks at the beginning and end of the year. They also agree in the statistics of Southern ports. It is the cotton moved by inland routes which gives occasion for confusion and opportunity for misstatement. The attempt to apportion its quantities to mill and market, respectively, by estimation only, was in a matter of this consequence, a fault. Persistence in such a course, after its errors have been pointed out, becomes worse than that fault. Any error thus produced in the amount of "receipts" of cotton required a corresponding error in the "home consumption" to balance it. The item was made elastic, compressible, or expandable, to suit the exigencies of the case, and correspond to the required amount of "receipts at the ports." But in this item of home consumption of cotton, both planters and manufacturers had a strong interest, prompting a desire to know the truth about it. In ascertaining the consumption and its proportions, North and South, the Association has established a statistical detector. The several quantities: 1. of cotton retained for home use, or destroyed; 2. of cotton exported; 3. of a stock in the ports at the beginning and end of the year; are all the elements required for an exact statement of the cotton crop.

The statement of the *Shipping List* was as follows:

Total Crop of the United States.....	bales	2,360,537
Add Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1868.....		37,398

Makes a supply of..... 2,397,935

Deduct therefrom.....

Export to foreign ports..... 1,444,668

Stocks on hand, 1st September, 1869..... 11,160

Burnt in transit..... 203

Manufactured in Virginia..... 20,000

1,476,081

Taken for home use North of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers..... 831,934

" " South " " and burnt,..... 178,308

Total consumed and burnt in the United States, (including burnt at the ports,) 1868-9..... 995,127

It will be observed that here, as in years past, the *Shipping List* excludes from "the crop" all the cotton which it estimates to have been retained in the South, except 20,000 bales used in Virginia, and 203 bales burnt.

quantity excluded is..... 178,308

which, added to the "Total Crop" as above..... 2,360,537

would show an aggregate production of..... 2,433,760

The wool consumed in the Western States, is not excluded from any annual statement of the clip of wool in the United States.

The cotton goods consumed in Great Britain are not excluded from the Commercial or Board of Trade statement of British manufactures. There is no reason why the Southern consumption of cotton should be excluded from the cotton crop of the United States.

The *Shipping List* stated the quantities respectively taken for home use "north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers," and south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, burnt, &c., in its annual crop statements for four years, as follows:

	North.	South.	Total.
1865-6.....	604,085	137,640	741,725
1866-7.....	573,367	137,640	711,007
1867-8.....	573,367	168,343	741,710
1868-9.....	573,367	178,308	751,675

During the last year ample proof has been given that the States south of the Potomac River never consumed, for spinning purposes, in mills and families, (except during the late war) so much as 85,300 bales of cotton in a year. The use of cotton for mattresses and other upholstery nearly or quite ceased with the advent of war prices. The cotton burnt or otherwise destroyed, after being baled, has not this year exceeded 4,500 bales. Statistics are worse than useless if not accurate. The question at issue is not merely whether the Southern consumption of cotton, the past year, was 50,000 bales or 178,000 bales, though that is an important one; but the question is, whether the public is misled by receiving as standard authority a compilation radically defective. In the form used by the *Shipping List*, the subtraction of 178,308 bales from the production of the country, instead of 80,000 or 85,000 bales left the "crop" smaller by the excess subtracted.

Thus, the true Southern consumption only had been deducted, the crop of 1868-9 would have been about 2,350,000 bales assuming that the other data and the method of the *Shipping List* were correct. By similar process the crop of 1867-8 would have been shown to be over 2,500,000 bales; of 1866-7 over 2,100,000 bales; of 1865-6 over 2,200,000 bales, that is, if the several amounts appropriated in excess for Southern use were transferred to the several appropriations for Northern use, and thence counted in the "crop" (as the *Shipping List* always reckoned the Northern consumption in the crop), then the several crops would have been increased, as stated. For instance, the *Shipping List's* annual statement for 1866-7, stated the crop thus:

Total crop of the United States.....	1,951,988
Stock on hand, 1st September, 1866.....	283,693

Makes a supply of..... 2,235,680

Deduct—Export to foreign ports..... 1,538,315

Stock on hand, Sept. 1st, 1867..... 80,346

Burnt and manufactured in Virginia..... 28,673

1,662,513

Taken for home use north of Virginia..... 573,367

" " in Virginia and elsewhere throughout the U. S..... 280,672

Total consumed in the United States, including burnt, &c..... 854,039

The statement of the Southern consumption at 280,672 bales was so obviously wrong that it was severely assailed at the time, and in its next year's annual statement the *Shipping List* changed the figures in its reckoning forward the home consumption of 1866-7, thus: North of Virginia, 604,085; elsewhere, 156,672; having taken 124,000 bales from the South and added it to the North, but without any note or other reference to this remarkable change. This increase of the Northern consumption, it will be seen,



necessitated a like increase in the crop receipts, because the exports and stocks were fixed facts, and the crop receipts and consumption enough to balance them were the only elastic or convertible quantities.

The statement amended by the *Shipping List's* own figures must have stood thus:

Total crop of the United States, 1868-9..... bales. 2,075,983  
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868..... 283,692  
Makes a supply of..... 2,359,680

Deduct—Exports to foreign ports..... 1,553,345  
Stocks in ports Sept. 1, 1869..... 80,396  
Burnt and manufactured in Virginia..... 23,672  
1,662,313

Taken for home use, north of Virginia..... 697,367  
Taken for home use in Virginia and elsewhere..... 156,672

Total consumed in the United States (including burnt, &c.)..... 854,039

If the crop had been so stated, what would have become of the contracts, &c., that were settled in accordance with the *Shipping List's* statement, making the crop less than two million bales?

So much to illustrate the untrustworthy character of the system that has been followed. Returning to the details of the last crop, the committee present the following as a true statement of the entire production of cotton for 1868-9 in the United States:

Home uses—In mills North, spun..... bales. 767,512  
In mills South, spun..... 64,998  
In mills North and South, not spun..... 31,744  
In mills North and South, added to stock..... 50,000  
In home spinning, &c., South..... 7,500  
Burnt or otherwise destroyed after packing..... 4,500  
928,954

Exports foreign, as per New York tables..... 1,448,000  
to and through Canada..... 18,000  
1,466,000

Disposed of through the year..... 2,392,254  
Deduct—Difference in stock in ports:  
Stock 1st September, 1868..... 83,130  
Stock 1st September, 1869..... 12,343  
25,787

Total production, 1868-9..... 2,366,467

The committee, after a careful examination of every point involved, feel entire confidence in the substantial correctness of the statement of the crop of 1868-9 which they have presented above. Yet they would not wholly rely upon any one method or form of statement or collation of facts, if another is practicable.

As in the statistics of cotton, quantities are usually stated in bales, the committee have deemed it quite important that the true average weights of bales of United States cotton should be accurately ascertained, and they have instituted inquiries to this end.

In calling for returns from the mill's of their actual consumption the past year, it was requested that the answers should be in both pounds and bales. The request was generally complied with; seventy per cent (in consuming capacity) of the Northern mills reported in the form desired, and, with a very few exceptions, in such detail as to indicate that their books had been carefully consulted.

From these returns it appeared that of 338 mills, consuming 244,509,147 pounds, which was 80 per cent of the whole consumption, or 525,441 bales, each bale averaged 465.34 pounds.

The following averages for the several localities stated have been deduced from a great number of invoices from each. Applying these averages to the quantities produced in the same localities, we have the following result for 1868-9:

	Bales.	Average.	Pounds.
New Orleans and Texas ..	943,022	463	436,619,186
Mobile ..	230,726	497	114,670,822
Savannah ..	337,253	475	169,695,175
Charleston ..	198,913	440	87,534,920
Memphis and vicinity ..	314,545	473	162,625,240
Nashville, &c. (Tennessee) ..	131,000	460	60,260,000
Virginia and North Carolina ..	65,480	425	27,508,500

The average net weight of all the American (United States) cotton received at Liverpool the last three years was 444 pounds per bale. As gross weights are always given in our statistics, the tare (equal to 4½ per cent of the gross weight) must be added to this average, and the result will be an average of 465 pounds. A further test has been made by the committee. By the courtesy of manufacturers and merchants of Boston dealing in cotton, they collected from them the actual invoice weights of nearly 180,000 bales, taken without selection, of the crop of 1868-9, as follows:

	Bales.	Pounds.	Average weight.
From merchants ..	85,561	37,256,591	474.31
From manufacturers ..	93,564	44,167,287	473.05

Total..... 179,125 81,423,878 473.18

Of this the greater part was from Memphis, Mobile, Savannah and New Orleans, and its average is above the average of the whole crop.

As the result of these several inquiries, we have the following:

Average weight of bales—As per returns of Northern mills..... lbs. 435 3-10  
Invoices from Southern markets..... 466½  
Liverpool weights, with tare restored 465  
Boston weights..... 473½

And these result in the common average used by the committee, at 468 pounds per bale for the whole crop.

Respectfully submitted.

### THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.

The following is the official statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of October, 1869:

#### Debt bearing interest in Coin.

Character of Issue.	When Payable.	Amount Outstanding.	Accrued Interest.
3's, Bonds.....	After 15 years from January 1, 1859 ..	\$30,000,000 00	\$333,333 33
5's, Bonds.....	After 10 years from January 1, 1861 ..	7,000,000 00	117,083 33
6's of 1861 ..	After December 31, 1860 ..	368,300 00	—
6's, Oregon War, 31's Redeemable ..	20 years from July 1, 1861 ..	945,000 00	18,900 00
6's of 1861 ..	At pleas. after 20 years from June 30, '61 ..	139,317,600 00	3,786,352 00
6's, 5-20's ..	20 years from May 1, 1862 ..	514,771,600 00	13,445,148 00
6's of 1861 ..	After June 30, 1861 ..	75,000,000 00	1,500,000 00
5's, 10-40's ..	40 years from March 1, 1864 ..	194,567,300 00	1,621,394 17
5's, 5-20's ..	20 years from November 1, 1864 ..	5,832,500 00	116,475 00
5's, 5-20's ..	20 years from November 1, 1864 ..	125,561,300 00	3,786,589 30
5's, 5-20's ..	20 years from November 1, 1865 ..	206,327,250 00	6,099,817 50
5's, 5-20's ..	20 years from July 1, 1865 ..	382,998,900 00	6,659,979 00
5's, 5-20's ..	20 years from July 1, 1867 ..	375,589,950 00	2,561,719 00
5's, 5-20's ..	20 years from July 1, 1868 ..	42,589,950 00	820,797 00

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in coin..... \$2,107,966,800 00 \$48,274,137 33

Coupons due, not presented for payment..... 5,750,736 25

Total interest..... \$52,024,843 58

\* These bonds are redeemable at any time after 5 years from the date here given and payable after 20 years.

† These bonds are redeemable at any time after 10 years from the date here given and payable after 40 years.

#### Debt bearing interest in Lawful Money.

3's, Certificates.....	On demand (interest estimated).....	\$47,640,000 00	\$1,071,900 00
5's, Navy pen. f'd. interest only applic. to pay. of pensions ..	.....	14,000,000 00	140,000 00

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money..... \$61,640,000 00 \$1,211,900 00

#### Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity.

6's, Bonds.....	Matured December 31, 1862 ..	\$6,000 00	\$390 00
6's, Bonds.....	Matured December 31, 1867 ..	14,150 00	849 00
6's, Bonds.....	Matured July 1, 1868 (9 months' inter.) ..	58,700 00	2,641 50
5's, Texas Indem. Matured ..	December 31, 1864 ..	262,000 00	12,100 00
Var. Tr'y notes. Matured at various dates ..	.....	106,614 64	5,072 85
565 3/4's, Tr'y n'es. Matured ..	March 1, 1859 ..	2,400 00	120 00
6's, Treas. notes. Matured ..	April and May, 1863 ..	3,250 00	195 00
7 3/10's, 3 years ..	Matured August 19 and October 1, 1864 ..	31,000 00	1,131 60
5's, 1 & 2 years ..	Matured from Jan. 7 to April 1, 1866 ..	300,333 00	15,042 60
6's, Certif. of ind. Matured ..	at various dates in 1866 ..	12,000 00	720 00
6's, Comp. int. n. Matured ..	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868 ..	2,576,210 00	495,901 46
4 5/8's, 5 years ..	Matured October 15, 1866 ..	132,410 00	7,564 65
7 3/10's, 3 years ..	Matured August 15, 1867, and June 15 and July 15, 1868 ..	857,400 00	31,295 10

Aggregate of debt on which int. has ceased since matur. \$4,389,986 64 \$570,993 16

#### Debt bearing no interest.

Authorizing acts.	Character of issue.	Amt. outstanding.
July 17, 1861 and Feb. 12, 1862 ..	Demand notes ..	\$113,238 50
Feb. 25 & July 11, '62, & Mar. 3, '63 ..	U. S. legal-tender notes ..	\$56,000,000 00
July 17, 1862 ..	Postal currency ..	\$7,085,442 38
March 3, 1863 ..	Fractional currency ..	—
March 3, 1863 ..	Certificates for gold deposited ..	\$2,731,520 00

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..... \$421,880,220 88

#### Recapitulation.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN—Bonds at 5 p. cent. ..	\$21,589,300 00	—
Bonds at 6 p. cent. ..	1,866,547,500 00	—

Total debt bearing interest in coin..... \$2,107,966,800 00 \$52,024,843 58

#### DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY—

Certificates at 3 per cent. ....	\$47,640,000 00	1,071,900 00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent. ....	14,000,000 00	140,000 00

Total debt bearing interest in lawful money..... \$61,640,000 00 1,211,900 00

#### DEBT ON WHICH INT. HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.....

Demand and legal tender notes.....	\$356,113,238 50	—
Postal and fractional currency.....	37,085,442 38	—
Certificates of gold deposited.....	28,731,520 00	—

Total debt bearing no interest..... \$421,880,220 88

Total..... \$2,595,847,007 52 \$53,807,736 74

Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment..... \$2,649,654,744 26

#### AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY—

Coin.....	\$116,994,211 69
Currency.....	7,248,295 24
Sinking fund, in United States coin int't bonds, and accrued interest thereon.....	18,560,001 47
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon.....	46,020,546 50

Total..... \$188,823,554 90

Debt, less amount in the Treasury..... \$2,461,181,189 36

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo..... 2,468,495,072 11

Decrease of debt during the past month..... 7,363,882 75

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869..... \$64,532,070 65

#### Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest payable in Lawful Money.

Character of Issue.	Amount outstanding, and not yet paid.	Interest accrued by United States.	Interest repaid by int'l paid by States, &c. States.	Balance of acc'd interest repaid by int'l paid by States, &c. States.
Union Pacific Co.....	\$36,685,000 00	\$533,738 97	\$2,081,809 89	\$1,054,941 51
Kansas Pacific, late U.P. E. P. ....	6,303,000 00	126,090 00	834,813 69	631,224 99
St. Louis City and Pacific.....	1,628,320 00	32,569 40	96,508 69	16 27
Central Pacific ..	2,362,000 00	41,254 22	588,816 83	94,236 48
Central Branch Union Pacific, assignees of Atchison & Pike's P'k Western Pacific ..	22,009,000 00	439,594 83	1,130,399 75	1,624,960 10
Total issued.....	62,188,320 00	1,215,352 09	4,984,522 54	1,836,700 04

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

##### EXCHANGE AT LONDON—OCT. 22.

##### EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam ..	short.	11 19 @ 11 19½	Oct. 21.	short.	11 09½ @ —
Antwerp.....	3 months.	25 37½ @ 25 42½	"	short.	25 17½ @ —
Hamburg ..	"	13 11 @ 13 11½	"	short.	13 6½ @ —
Paris ..	"	25 33½ @ 25 37½	"	short.	25 13 @ —
Vienna ..	short.	25 12½ @ 25 20	"	—	—
Berlin ..	3 months.	13 57½ @ 13 62½	Oct. 21.	3 mos.	122 80 @ —
Frankfort ..	"	6 27½ @ 6 28½	"	"	6 28½ @ —
Cadiz ..	"	1 20½ @ 1 21	"	short.	119 0½ @ —
Lisbon ..	90 days.	45½ @ 46	Oct. 15.	90 days.	50 25 @ —
Milan ..	3 months.	51¾ @ 51¾	"	30.	53¾ @ —
Genoa ..	"	36 7½ @ 36 8½	"	—	—
Naples ..	"	" @ —	"	—	—
New York.....	"	" @ —	Oct. 22.	60 days.	109½ @ —
Jamaica ..	"	" @ —	Sept. 5.	90 days.	1 p. c. pm.
Havana ..	"	" @ —	Oct. 15.	60 days.	17¼ p. c.
Rio de Janeiro ..	"	" @ —	Sept. 30.	"	19¾ @ —
Bahia ..	"	" @ —	Sept. 22.	"	19¾ @ —
Valparaiso ..	"	" @ —	Sept. 20.	"	45½ @ 45½
Pernambuco ..	"	" @ —	Sept. 22.	"	19¾ @ —
Singapore ..	60 days.	4s 4d	Sept. 24.	6 mos.	4s 5½ d. @ —
Hong Kong ..	"	4s 4d	Sept. 15.	"	4s 6 d. @ —
Ceylon ..	"	1 p. c. dis.	Sept. 20.	"	par.
Bombay ..	"	1s 11½ d. @ 1s 11½ d.	Oct. 9.	"	1s 11½ d. @ —
Madras ..	"	1s 11½ d. @ 1s 11½ d.	Oct. 5.	"	1s 11½ d. @ —
Calcutta ..	"	1s 11½ d. @ 1s 11½ d.	Oct. 11.	"	1s 11½ d. @ 1s 11½ d.
Sydney ..	30 days.	½ p. c. dis.	Aug. 12.	30 days.	1 p. c. pm.

[From our own Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The position of the money market affords no indication of increasing trade, and it is considered doubtful whether, during the present year, we shall have a much higher minimum than at present. The upward

movement in Germany, Austria and Russia would, it was thought, have influenced the money markets of Western Europe before now, but up to the present time no perceptible effect has been produced. This may possibly arise out of the circumstance that the advance in Eastern Europe has been caused by an exuberance of speculation, in consequence of which the lenders of money in the West are not much disposed to trust their surplus funds out of their own countries. Certain it is, however, that the supply of bullion in the Bank of France continues remarkably large, while in the discount market, ordinary bills, having about three months and under to run, are taken at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *Premier banque* paper, in fact, is discounted as low as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , but these figures must not be looked upon as a guide to the actual state of the market. Paris is now the cheapest money market in the world, and the wonder is that some profitable means of employing the large supplies of idle capital are not discovered. In this country enterprise is certainly recovering. Telegraph companies continue to be formed, and, although trade, taken as a whole, is certainly quiet, there are marked and decided symptoms in some branches of business not only of an approaching, but of an actual improvement. The iron trade, both as regards pig and railway descriptions, is very firm, and it is quite certain that the buoyancy which prevails in this department will continue throughout the coming year. The necessity of railway communications is becoming more and more urgent, and it is said that Russia, who has not been borrowing during the present year, will recommence to do so in the early part of 1870, and will strive to render her network of railways much more complete than it is at present. In India an extension of the present railway system is in progress, chiefly with the object of facilitating the production of cotton, while in South America, Australia and elsewhere new lines are in contemplation. These facts cannot but inspire the iron trade with the hope of a good business for a long time to come. A touch of winter—for we have had some sharp frosts this week, while in the North and in Scotland the hills have been covered with snow—has also given a stimulus to the trade for winter clothing, and in the woolen districts a fair degree of activity has prevailed; but in other respects business must be reported quiet.

The Bank returns show that the "other securities," or advances, and bills discounted, are reduced to the low total of £14,854,200. Last year they were £15,881,648; in 1867, £16,807,124; in 1866, £20,553,187; and in 1865, £20,008,638. Since 1867, therefore, there has been a diminution of about £2,000,000.

The demand for money, this week, has been to a fair extent, and, at one period, very little accommodation was obtainable under the Bank rate. During the last few days, however, there has been less animation, and the rates of discount in the open market are now somewhat easier. The following are the quotations for bills having various periods to run:

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
Bank minimum.....	2	2½	4 months, bank bills 2	2½	2½
Open-market rates:			6 months' bank bills 2	2½	2½
30 and 60 days' bills 1½	1½	2½	4 and 6 trade bills.. 2	2½	3
3 months, bills.....	1½	2½			

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as follows:

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
Joint stock banks.....	1	1½	Discount houses, 7 days notice, 1½	1½	1½
Discount houses, at call.....	1	1½	do do do 14	1½	1½

In Germany the quotations remain firm; but at Paris, although the demand has been to a fair extent, there is no decided firmness. The supply of bullion held by the Bank of France has increased, while discounts show a considerable diminution. The following are the prices of money at the leading continental cities:

	B'k rate.	Op. m't.		B'k rate.	Op. m't.
At Paris.....	2½	2½	Turin.....	5	5
Vienna.....	4	5	Brussels.....	2½	2½
Berlin.....	4	5	Madrid.....	5	5
Frankfort.....	2½	3½	Hamburg.....	5	5
Amst'rd'm.....	2½	4½	St. Pet'g.....	7	5½

Towards the close of the week the exchanges became rather more favorable to this country. Gold is in fair demand for export, but in silver very little is doing. The following are the prices of bullion:

	GOLD		SILVER.
Bar Gold.....	per oz. standard.	s. d.	s. d.
do fine.....	do	77 9	5 0
do Refusable.....	do	77 11	5 0
Spanish Doubloons.....	per oz.	77 11	5 0
South American Doubloons.....	do	74 3	5 0
United States gold coin.....	do	None here.	—
Bar Silver Fine.....	per oz. standard nearest.	s. d.	s. d.
do do containing 5 grs. gold.....	do	5 0	5 0
Fine Cake Silver.....	per oz.	5 5	5 0
Mexican Dollars.....	quiet per oz.	4 11	5 0
Spanish Dollars (Carolas).....	per oz.	—	none here.
Five franc pieces.....	per oz.	4 11	5 0
Quicksilver, £8 17s. per bottle; discount 3 per cent.			

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average value of English wheat, the price of Middling Upland cotton and of No. 40 mule yarn, fair, second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including—					
Bank p. st. bills.....	22,370,215	24,353,932	25,379,299	25,167,705	24,516,991
Public deposits.....	3,793,582	3,182,291	4,077,785	3,550,282	3,548,966
Other deposits.....	18,274,933	18,764,066	20,016,186	20,405,834	18,176,412
Government securities.....	93,807,513	12,191,426	12,891,203	15,935,871	15,213,183
Other securities.....	20,008,638	20,553,187	16,807,124	15,381,648	14,564,216
Reserve.....	6,019,243	7,659,988	13,021,911	10,453,854	9,891,809
Coin and bullion.....	13,219,213	16,377,358	22,786,666	19,947,174	18,828,314
Bank rate.....	7 p. c.	4½ p. c.	2 p. c.	2 p. c.	2½ p. c.
Consols.....	88½	89½	94½	91½	93½
Price of wheat.....	42s. 1d.	52s. 2d.	67s. 6d.	59s. 8d.	47s. 0d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	22d.	16d.	8½d.	10½d.	*12½d.
40 mule yarn, fair 2d quality.....	2s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 1d.	1s. 1½d.	*1s. 2d.

\* Premium October 14.

The trade for wheat has been rather firmer this week, and a larger amount of business has been transacted. English and also American wheats have improved in value to the extent of 1s per quarter; but in Russian produce no quotable change has taken place. It is not improbable, now that the lowest point seems to have been reached, that a healthy feeling will pervade the market. A slight rise is likely to take place, inasmuch as, at present quotations, and with cheap money, millers may not be unwilling to increase their stocks. Our importations continue large, and are still considerably in excess of last year. Last week's import of wheat was as much as 1,015,734 cwt., against 561,532 cwt. in 1868. Of Indian corn and flour the imports have also been considerable. The following is the statement of imports and exports for last week, and since September 1:

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

	1869-70	1868-69
	Import & Export.	Import & Export.
Wheat.....	1,015,734	561,532
Barley.....	502,597	244,263
Oats.....	171,063	107,562
Indian corn.....	31,502	44,670
Peas.....	58,577	98,435
Indian corn.....	950,179	316,157
Flour.....	135,813	102,347

SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON (SEPT. 1).

Wheat.....	5,792,344	55,134	4,653,140	92,791
Barley.....	5,430	1,46	1,424,60	694
Oats.....	1,160,530	2,573	1,167,598	7,496
Peas.....	92,33	811	140,599	1,567
Indian corn.....	241,263	5	666,333	271
Flour.....	3,011,698	1,011	1,955,699	125
Flour.....	910,947	2,763	472,663	5,560

The following figures show the average prices of English wheat, barley and oats in England and Wales for last week, compared with the four previous years:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Wheat.....	47s. 0d.	53s. 8d.	67s. 6d.	59s. 8d.	43s. 1d.
Barley.....	38s. 1	45s. 7	42s. 8	39s. 11	39s. 11
Oats.....	34s. 1	27s. 1	25s. 10	22s. 11	20s. 11

The following relates to the state of trade at Manchester:

Although the market has been very quiet since Tuesday, prices, on the whole, continue firm and steady. At the close of last week a considerable business was done, which gave producers an opportunity of selling, and relieved them from stocks which had begun to accumulate. Some spinners and manufacturers got pretty well under control, and accordingly raised their quotations, and declined to make further sales unless they could obtain some advantage. The engagements which spinners entered into gave a slight stimulus to the Liverpool market, and a large business was done there on Monday and Tuesday. This market, however, was not further influenced by the animation in Liverpool, and since Tuesday the demand has fallen off, and some spinners who omitted to sell early in the week have been rather easier to deal with to day. The sale of cotton for the week exceeded the aggregate amount of sales reported daily by fully 30,000 bales, the excess chiefly on letting of speculative transactions. In consequence of a requisition from a number of influential persons in the cotton trade, the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association has determined that in future the daily estimate of sales will not be made up until after 11 o'clock, A.M.; an hour certainly early enough for all practical purposes. This week spinners have bought cotton more freely than they have done for some time, and it is surmised that the consumption has increased again. Cotton still comes forward freely at the ports, but some authorities assert with confidence that the crop has matured early, and that the bulk of it will be marketed earlier than usual. This induces a cautious policy among those sellers who incline to this view, and prevents them from entering into long engagements. On the other hand, there is nothing in the advices received from abroad, either from near or distant markets, to stimulate buyers into making extensive purchases and shipments. The Continental market remains dull, and our own home trade has been quite stagnant since August.

Mr. Grant Duff, the Under Secretary for India, in the course of a speech to his constituents in Elgin, stated that the amount of India cotton exported last season, 1868-9, rose to 697,630,796 lbs., while, for the season before, it was only 614,056,049 lbs. He added he had no doubt that there would be a steady improvement both in quality and quantity if, as there is every reason to expect, the present demand goes on. The Secretary of State and the Viceroy have the extension and improvement of our cotton supply much at heart, and we have already some active officers who are engaged in doing their very best to promote them—Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for example—and the number will no doubt increase. When the Government, however, has done its utmost, a vast deal will remain to be done. Enlightened self-interest must be the real driving-wheel, the enlightened self-interest of persons in this country who want cotton, and the enlightened self-interest of the Indian peasant who wants rupees.



The following figures show the imports and exports of cotton into and from the United Kingdom from Sept. 1 to Oct. 21:

Imports.	Exp'ts	Imports.	Exp'ts
American.....cwt 30,657	17,500	Miscellaneous.....	14,131
Brazilian.....	66,870		3,126
East Indian.....	40,193		525,640
Egyptian.....	9,030		133,704
	933		

The following is an account of the total quantities of Cotton Wool imported into the ports of London and Liverpool respectively, and into other ports of the United Kingdom collectively, in each year from 1846 to 1868; and also the quantities imported into the United Kingdom in each of the same years:

QUANTITIES OF COTTON WOOL OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS IMPORTED INTO			
London, Liverpool.		Other ports of U. K.	
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1846.....100,761	3,779,093	296,534	1853.....215,205
1847.....29,133	3,655,499	210,839	1854.....212,597
1848.....222,439	5,470,385	673,437	1855.....217,691
1849.....160,372	6,049,573	515,491	1856.....217,691
1850.....146,255	5,274,451	404,387	1857.....217,691
1851.....208,454	6,222,478	376,387	1858.....217,691
1852.....155,194	7,769,611	376,026	1859.....217,691
1853.....410,935	7,190,111	392,514	1860.....217,691
1854.....175,849	7,516,745	290,063	1861.....217,691
1855.....30,025	7,522,570	134,476	1862.....217,691
1856.....318,593	8,644,106	259,153	1863.....217,691
1857.....331,368	8,078,012	253,223	1864.....217,691
			1865.....217,691
			1866.....217,691
			1867.....217,691
			1868.....217,691

QUANTITIES OF COTTON WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM			
United States of America.		British Possessions in East Indies.	
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1846.....3,508,834	308,394	230,600	4,177,388
1847.....3,325,51	749,416	233,694	4,336,461
1848.....5,325,383	710,910	235,938	6,306,211
1849.....5,605,315	632,157	417,557	6,753,267
1850.....4,408,153	1,061,364	460,700	5,924,793
1851.....5,377,134	1,094,884	340,801	6,762,314
1852.....6,885,987	758,236	717,406	8,016,629
1853.....5,879,034	1,623,644	490,882	7,991,550
1854.....6,447,750	1,69,964	404,873	7,922,617
1855.....6,085,977	1,296,243	579,851	7,968,771
1856.....6,964,643	1,611,577	56,622	9,141,342
1857.....8,346,054	2,935,163	57,417	8,954,631
1858.....7,439,618	1,185,023	610,552	9,235,198
1859.....8,781,72	1,717,210	642,419	10,946,331
1860.....9,963,309	1,822,689	633,098	12,419,096

Bombay, Other Surat, &c. possessions.		All Parts.	
Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
1861.....7,316,969	3,061,777	210,327	11,229,078
1862.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333
1863.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333
1864.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333
1865.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333
1866.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333
1867.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333
1868.....120,751	3,061,817	442,327	4,678,333

The amount of business passing in the Stock Exchange has been very moderate this week. The tone of the markets has been rather dull; but in foreign government securities rather a better feeling has been apparent. The following were the highest and lowest quotations of Consols and the principal American securities on each day of the week:

	Oct. 23.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'ay.	Thurs'ay.	Fri'ay.	Sat'day.
Consols.....	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4
U. S. 5-30s, 1863.....	82-82 1/2	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82	81 1/2-82
U. S. 5-30s, 1864.....	80-80 1/2	80-80 1/2	80-80 1/2	80-80 1/2	80-80 1/2	80-80 1/2	80-80 1/2
U. S. 5-30s, 1865.....	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4	81 1/2-81 3/4
U. S. 5-30s, 1867.....	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2	83-83 1/2
U. S. 10-40s, 1904.....	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2	76-76 1/2
Atlantic & G't West.							
control'd mort. b'ds	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4	93 1/2-93 3/4
Erie Shares (\$100).....	20-21 1/2	19 1/2-21	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2	21-22 1/2
Illinois shares (\$100).....	94 1/2-95	94 1/2-95	95-96 1/2	95-96 1/2	95-96 1/2	95-96 1/2	95-96 1/2

## COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.**—The imports this week are about the same in dry goods, but show a considerable decrease in general merchandise, the total being \$4,052,420, against \$4,425,881 last week, and \$3,737,789 the previous week. The exports are \$4,182,157 this week, against \$3,997,794 last week, and \$4,149,217 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 11,017 bales, against 13,100 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) October 29, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) October 30:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1866.	1867.	1868.
Dry goods.....	\$1,339,840	\$1,018,957	\$1,038,811
General merchandise.....	2,607,316	2,488,087	2,537,852
Total for the week.....	\$3,947,156	\$3,497,044	\$3,576,663
Previously reported.....	245,421,180	206,227,144	208,055,771

Since Jan. 1.....\$249,363,226 \$209,734,158 \$211,667,434 \$252,582,300

In our report of the dry-goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 1:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.			
	1866.	1867.	1868.
For the week.....	\$3,093,780	\$4,197,023	\$3,121,997
Previously reported.....	1,836,687	152,211,148	135,490,005

Since Jan. 1.....\$161,32,447 \$166,808,171 \$168,621,082 \$164,255,751

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending Oct. 30, 1869:

Oct. 26—S. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	\$1,000	Oct. 26—British gold.....	\$486,000
" 2—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	9,700	" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	14,663
" 2—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	2,600	" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	1,000
" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	78,846	" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	1,000
" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	4,000	" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	39,300
" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	2,815	" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	14,500
" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....	1,200	" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	35,000
" 27—St. H. Warren, Pa., American gold.....		" 26—St. H. Warren, Pa., American silver.....	2,700

Total for the week.....\$631,653  
Previously reported.....28,564,325

Total since Jan. 1, 1869.....		Same time in 1869.....	
Same time in 1868.....	\$67,942,601	Same time in 1867.....	\$64,708,398
1867.....	43,837,393	1866.....	22,692,477
1866.....	55,685,777	1865.....	33,560,242
1865.....	25,238,213	1864.....	32,686,340
1864.....	39,729,772	1863.....	26,482,661
1863.....	39,042,834	1862.....	31,612,176
1862.....	49,902,205	1861.....	21,326,961
1861.....	3,245,652	1860.....	23,126,137
1860.....	41,613,119		

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

Oct. 25—St. Arizona, Aspinwall Silver.....	\$180	Oct. 26—Gold.....	1,606
" 25—St. Arizona, Aspinwall Silver.....	4,000	" 26—Gold.....	5,094
" 25—St. Arizona, Aspinwall Silver.....		" 26—Gold.....	1,410

Total for the week.....\$13,900  
Previously reported.....14,579,935

Total since January 1, 1869.....\$11,771,836  
Same time 1868.....6,326,932  
Same time 1867.....2,843,304

The attention of our readers is again called to the bonds of the New York and Oswego Millard Railroad offered for sale by Messrs. George Oddyke & Co. The road has now been completed from Oswego down to Cheango county, and has been chiefly paid for by the subscriptions of the towns and counties on its route, which amount to the large sum of \$6,000,000. To be expended upon the road before the sale of bonds is resorted to. The bonds bear seven per cent interest in gold, at which rate they pay about 10 per cent in currency. The route of this road is well known to our readers, and as the bonds are a home investment they merit the attention of all parties having funds for investment.

We call the attention of capitalists to the advertisement of Messrs. W. J. McAlister & Co. in another column. The improvement offered by the above firm is known as Jenkins' "Patent Compressible Valves and Gauge Cocks." The fact that these valves, after being in constant use nearly three years, are recommended as the best in the country by the Quintard, Morgan and Novelty Iron Works, of this city, is sufficient evidence of their worth to justify an investigation, every facility for which will be afforded by calling on Messrs. McAlister & Co., 178 Broadway.

Messrs. E. S. Munroe & Co., No. 19 New street, dealers in railway and other shares, give notice in another column that they are prepared to buy or sell stocks in lots to suit applicants. As this particular class of business is carried on by very few houses, the card of Messrs. Munroe & Co., merits particular notice.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Cotton Ties, by Messrs. Littlejohn & Co., 245 Pearl street. The Ties sold by them are said to be of superior quality, and are either with buckles or without.

## THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE

SEVEN PER CENT

## FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY

Will be paid in gold, free of government tax, at the office of

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,

71 BROADWAY.

## THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE

SEVEN PER CENT

## FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY OF MICHIGAN,

Will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of

S. W. HOPKINS & CO.,

71 BROADWAY.

## The Bankers' Gazette.

### DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividend has been declared during the past week:

NAME OF COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAY'BLE	BOOKS CLOSED.
<b>Banks.</b>			
Nassau.....	4	Nov. 10.	Oct. 30.
National Bank State N. Y.....	4	Nov. 10.	Oct. 30.
<b>Express.</b>			
United States Express.....	2 1/2	Nov. 15.	Nov. 5.
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Bankers & Brokers Assoc'n.....	3	Nov. 9.	Nov. 6.
<b>Railroads.</b>			
Boston, Mon. & Montreal pr.....	3	Nov. 2.	
Catawissa pref.....	3 1/2	Nov.	
Pennsylvania.....	5	Nov. 30.	
Norfolk Central.....	2	Nov. 25.	
Cleveland & Mahoning.....	3 1/2	Novem.	

FRIDAY EVENING, November 5.

**THE MONEY MARKET**—The chief feature of the market has been an increased activity in call loans. The Broadway Bank, as the depository of the city funds, has had to disburse about \$7,000,000 in interest and principal upon city and county bonds and bonds for the return of taxes; and the preparation for these payments has involved the calling in of some heavy loans, with the result of a more active movement. This produced a temporary advance of about 1 per cent in the rate of call loans; but, at the close, the market has fallen back into its former ease, the rate on stock and bond collaterals being 6@7 per cent, with exceptions at 5 per cent to dealers in Governments.

Some moderate amounts of currency have been sent to the South; and orders for money have been received from Louisville and Cincinnati. But the small receipts from various other quarters will probably suffice to offset these shipments; so that the banks can have lost but little upon their country exchanges. The operations of the Treasury have been in favor of the bank, its sales of gold having been \$2,000,000, equal in currency to about \$2,540,000; while its payments, against purchases of \$4,000,000 of bonds, have been about \$4,520,000, leaving a balance which has gone into the banks of about \$1,980,000. The Treasury is distributing the new United States notes of the lower denominations rather more freely, but not in sufficient volume to materially affect the ability of the banks to meet the wants of their country correspondents.

It is not to be expected that the present ease, unusual for this season, will be maintained without interruption through the moving of the pork crop. Usually, several millions of currency are sent to the West in connection with that movement; and the remittances to Louisville and Cincinnati, within the past week, may be regarded as the beginning of the outflow in that direction.

The discount market remains stringent. There is a considerable amount of paper on the market, and the banks are taking little beyond their customers' rates. Prime paper continues at 10@12 per cent, and names ranking as "good" at 14@24 per cent.

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES**—The bond market has exhibited more activity, but the predominant tendency has been downward. The influences to which we alluded last week as having depressed the market have combined to operate this week until Sixty-Sevens touched 115; at which figure the price halted, and has since steadily advanced. The Government proposals for the purchase of bonds for the week, have been for \$1,000,000, on account of the Sinking Fund, and for \$2,000,000, subject to the approval of Congress. The offerings at each purchase were quite limited, being on Wednesday \$3,581,450, and on Thursday \$3,281,100. The Secretary yesterday accepted \$2,000,000, in lieu of the \$1,000,000, for which the proposals called. These features in the Government purchase have produced a stronger feeling within the last two days, and the market closes firm, at 116½ for Sixty-Sevens. The foreign markets have kept about even with home prices, so that no opportunity has occurred for either the import or export of bonds.

The following are the closing prices of leading government securities, compared with preceding weeks:

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
U. S. 6's, 1861 coup.	119½	120½	119½	119½	118½	118
U. S. 5-20's, 1862 coup.	121½	120½	120½	121	119½	115½
U. S. 5-20's, 1864 "	119½	119½	119½	119½	117½	113½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865 "	119½	119½	119½	120	113	118½
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, July coupon	118	118	117½	117½	116	116
U. S. 5-20's, 1867, coup.	118½	118	117½	117½	116½	116½
U. S. 5-20's, 1868, "	109½	118	117½	117½	113	115½
U. S. 10-40's "	109	108½	108½	108½	107½	107½
Pacific Sixes	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½

Purchases of bonds by the Government during the past week were on Wednesday, \$2,000,000, the total offered being \$3,481,450, and on Thursday \$2,000,000, the total offerings being \$3,281,000. The bonds purchased were as follows:

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 4.
20's of 1862, reg.	\$132,000	\$343,500
" 1862, cou.	2,000	
" 1864, reg.	49,000	
" 1864, cou.	234,800	28,000
" 1865, reg.	15,000	29,000
" 1865, cou.	400	
5-20's of '65, new, r.	\$39,500	\$70,500
" '65, new, c. 1,452,600		\$79,700
" '67, reg.		44,500
" '67, cou.		4,150
" '68, reg.		560,000
" '68, cou.		9,100

Total Bonds now held by the Treasury, \$66,844,000, as follows:

5-20's of 1862, reg.	\$7,150,200	5-20's of 1865, new, reg.	\$3,938,200
" 1862, cou.	59,500	" 1865, new, cou.	19,273,200
" 1864, reg.	3,841,000	" 1867, reg.	3,119,650
" 1864, cou.	5,416,700	" 1867, cou.	18,330,950
" 1865, reg.	2,675,000	" 1868, reg.	827,000
" 1865, cou.	1,535,600	" 1868, cou.	1,610,000

**STATE BONDS**—Have been, as a rule, devoid of special feature or speculative interest, with the exception of "Special Tax" bonds, which have been largely traded in. Early in the week, under a vigorous buying movement, the price advanced to 44, but later, under heavy realizing sales, the price broke to 40, closing

to-night at that point. Next in point of interest were the Tennessee, which were generally lower, on the question of some internal matters relative to railways and banks. The Southern securities were all firm, but quiet.

The following are the closing prices of State bonds compared with the preceding week:

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.		Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Tennessee Sixes, x. c.	60½	59½	Louisiana Sixes	65	63½
Tennessee Sixes, new	53	51	Louisiana Sixes, levee	64	60
North Carolina Sixes, old	47	46	Louisiana Eight's, levee	82½	80
North Carolina Sixes, x. c.	38	37½	Alabama Eight's	90	90½
North Carolina special tax	40	40	Georgia Sevens	90	91
Virginia Sixes, old	50	50	Missouri Sixes	87½	87½
Virginia Sixes, new	52½	52	South Carolina Sixes, n.w.	66	66

**RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS**—The stock market has been devoid of any features of special moment. There has been a certain amount of speculative interest, but the operations have lacked spirit, operators on both sides being apparently unable to discover grounds for any decided movements. On Monday the terms of consolidation between New York Central and Hudson River were formally announced. According to these terms the New York Central stockholders are to receive upon every 100 shares of stock 100 shares of consolidated stock, 107 shares of consolidated scrip, and \$1 80 per share in cash. The stockholders in Hudson River receive 100 shares consolidated stock and 85 shares of consolidated scrip. The now outstanding 80 per cent scrip on New York Central will be convertible into consolidated scrip, and at an early day the scrip will be detached from the stock and called on the Stock Exchange separately. The consolidated scrip will be entitled to the same dividends as the stock and will be convertible into stock by a resolution of the directors. After this announcement New York Central fell from 193 to 184½, and has since stood between 180½ and 181½. Pacific Mail has been firm, owing to the adoption of a resolution by the Chamber of Commerce favoring the petitioning to Congress to grant an additional subsidy to the company, enabling it to run a semi-monthly line to China in lieu of the present monthly line. St. Paul has been strengthened by largely increased earnings in the last week of October. The Northwestern shares also have been firmer under semi-official intimations that the company will be in a position to declare a dividend next month of 3½ per cent on the common stock and 5 per cent on the preferred. The highest and lowest prices for leading stocks have been as follows:

Harlem	143	134	Northwestern	79½	65½
Pacific Mail	61½	58	do preferred	86½	82½
New York Central	194½	178	Rock Island	105½	101½
Erie	30½	27½	Fort Wayne	85½	84½
Reading	97½	91	St. Paul	70½	65
Michigan Southern	92½	88½	do preferred	83½	78
Ohio & Mississippi	26½	25	Hudson River	175	157½

The following were the closing quotations of the regular board compared with those of the six preceding weeks:

	Sept. 24.	Oct. 1.	Oct. 8.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.
Cumberland Coal	30	12½	13	26½	27½	28	26½
Quicksilver	13	12½	13	12½	13½	14½	14½
Canton Co.	63½	53	50	52½	52½	52½	50½
Mariposa pref.	17	16	16	16½	16½	16½	14½
Pacific Mail	72	61½	68½	5½	60½	58½	59
New York Central	182½	172½	175½	177	187½	193½	181½
Erie	35	33½	33½	32½	31½	29½	28½
Hudson River	164	158	158	158½	171½	178	157½
Reading	94½	98	96	94½	94½	96½	97½
Mich. Southern	92	92½	85½	90½	90½	92	90½
Michigan Central	130	129	129	124	129½	129	130
Clev. and Pitts.	101	69	69½	102½	100	96½	94
Northwestern	79	69½	72½	71½	71	70½	70½
do preferred	83½	83½	84½	83½	83½	84½	85½
Rock Island	107½	107½	108½	106½	106½	104½	103½
Fort Wayne	87	82½	85	85½	85	85	85½
Illinois Central	139	131	133½	134	135	138½	136
Ohio & Miss.	28½	27	28½	27½	26½	26½	27
Ala. & St. Paul	71½	67	68	67½	69½	67½	70
do pri	82½	80	82½	81½	82½	80	83½
Tol., Wab. & W'n	70	55	59½	64½	65½	64	64

\* Ex-dividend.

**THE GOLD MARKET**—In the gold market there has been a gradual increase of speculative transactions, which, however, have been conducted with extreme moderation. The price has gradually declined from 128½, our last quotations, to 126½; but, to-day, the market took a strong upward turn, under speculative purchases, and advanced to 127½, closing steady at that figure. The Treasury has sold, during the week, two lots of gold of \$1,000,000 each. The imports of specie have been only \$180,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day the of past week:

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, October 30	128½	128½	129½	129
Sunday, November 1	128½	128½	129½	129
Monday, " 2	128	127½	128	127½
Tuesday, " 3	127½	127	127½	127
Wednesday, " 4	126½	126½	127½	126½



Friday, " 5.....	126%	126%	127%	127%
Current week.....	126%	126%	129%	127%
Previous week.....	131%	129%	131%	128%
Jan. 1 '69, to date.....	134%	134%	162%	127%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Has been fairly active, at steady rates. The market has been well supplied with bills; and to-day, upon the appearance of some bond bills rates fell off  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 per cent caused an advance in sight sterling of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the difference between 60 days and 3 days bills being now  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

	October 15.	October 22.	October 29.	November 5.
London Comm'l.	107% @ 108%	108% @ 108%	108% @ 108%	108 @ 108%
do bkrs' ing	109 @ 109%	109% @ 109%	109% @ 108%	108% @ 108%
do do shrl.	109% @ 109%	109% @ 110	109% @ 109%	109% @ 109%
Paris, long.....	5.15% @ 5.15%	5.13% @ 5.12%	5.13% @ 5.13%	5.13% @ 5.13%
do short.....	5.15% @ 5.15%	5.13% @ 5.12%	5.13% @ 5.13%	5.13% @ 5.13%
Antwerp.....	5.20 @ 5.18%	5.17% @ 5.16%	5.18% @ 5.18%	5.18% @ 5.17%
Swiss.....	5.20 @ 5.18%	5.17% @ 5.16%	5.18% @ 5.18%	5.18% @ 5.17%
Hamburg.....	35% @ 35%	36 @ 36%	35% @ 35%	35% @ 35%
Amsterdam.....	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%
Frankfort.....	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%	40% @ 40%
Bremen.....	78% @ 78%	78% @ 78%	78% @ 78%	78% @ 78%
Berlin.....	70% @ 70%	71% @ 71%	71% @ 71%	71% @ 71%

The transactions for the week at the Custom House and Sub-Treasury have been as follows:

	Custom House.	Receipts.	Sub-Treasury.	Payments.
	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.	Currency.
Oct. 31.....	\$233,600 00	\$1,393,190 50	\$1,615,640 38	\$1,297,956 89
Nov. 1.....	318,000 00	462,327 63	450,474 51	737,039 57
" 2.....	474,000 00	1,051,631 97	897,757 08	730,654 81
" 3.....	478,000 00	1,870,699 21	1,769,136 67	1,616,309 52
" 4.....	490,000 00	635,417 35	3,840 30	2,052,408 41
" 5.....	303,000 00	693,779 25	241,573 63	1,884,330 53
Total.....	\$3,270,600 00	\$6,702,045 91	\$4,320,421 59	\$6,284,903 87
Balance, Oct. 29.....	\$1,622,255 99	4,843,611 38		\$6,537,018 02
		\$83,345,511 89	9,674,032 97	
Payments during week		6,854,903 87	6,539,018 02	
Balance Nov. 5.....	\$1,459,648 02	\$3,335,014 95		
Increase.....		163,897 97	1,708,596 43	
Decrease.....				

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on October 30, 1869:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal.
New York.....	\$3,000,000	\$2,353,812	\$3,927,619	\$2,353,812
Manhattan.....	2,000,000	5,451,947	400,756	10,157
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	6,510,154	289,438	374,594
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	5,923,582	515,124	5-3-58
Union.....	1,500,000	4,168,378	208,095	402,007
America.....	3,000,000	7,007,135	2,447,751	1,650
Plaza.....	1,000,000	5,911,157	1,462,163	597,560
City.....	1,000,000	4,486,818	1,305,756	5,757,941
Traders'.....	1,000,000	2,986,680	33,815	770,333
Fulton.....	600,000	1,971,886	261,474	1,483,893
Chemical.....	300,000	1,114,687	49,956	4,304,689
Merchants' Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,023,201	43,696	450,154
National.....	1,500,000	3,281,647	185,992	491,014
Butchers'.....	800,000	2,337,400	51,300	261,300
Mechanics and Trades'.....	600,000	1,436,782	27,721	195,720
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,114,480	27,721	3,003
Leather Manuf. National.....	300,000	3,003,486	274,150	264,956
Seventh Ward National.....	500,000	1,200,135	56,923	177,298
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,436,782	596,741	1,048,900
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	9,800,319	608,619	978,922
Commerce.....	10,000,000	22,364,536	431,008	5,883,390
Broadway.....	1,000,000	8,238,608	66,383	900,000
Ocean.....	1,000,000	2,623,236	80,198	97,543
Marine.....	1,000,000	1,145,618	94,705	480,720
Pacific.....	422,700	1,717,750	16,756	4,819
People's.....	2,000,000	4,414,375	1,217,479	808,362
Chatham.....	1,000,000	1,335,496	120,295	2,335,778
People's.....	412,500	1,335,496	42,499	5,996
North American.....	1,000,000	2,399,021	14,939	4,129
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,399,021	103,313	291,882
Living.....	1,000,000	2,399,021	1,000	183,969
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	10,200,296	716,965	2,385,422
Citizens.....	400,000	1,484,463	18,454	131,473
Nassau.....	1,000,000	1,100,811	56,731	3,939
Bank of New York.....	1,000,000	2,653,885	72,706	748,501
Shoe and Leather.....	1,500,000	4,091,500	33,200	90,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	3,010,233	24,883	5,938
Continental.....	2,000,000	4,436,782	127,419	553,233
Commonwealth.....	750,000	2,336,886	87,116	232,127
Oriental.....	300,000	1,379,415	10,939	4,882
Marine.....	400,000	1,444,220	133,670	360,000
Atlantic.....	300,000	1,354,741	99,432	333,489
Importers and Traders'.....	1,500,000	7,822,247	383,750	508,002
Park.....	2,000,000	12,121,815	905,612	1,028,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,122,549	15,039	367,770
Grocers'.....	300,000	1,131,518	21,001	2,015
East River.....	350,000	965,553	16,429	283,500
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,139,816	5,283	778,955
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	16,252,493	715,026	2,332,821
Central National.....	3,000,000	10,166,411	247,191	1,880,000
Second National.....	300,000	1,302,955	270,000	933,257
Ninth National.....	1,000,000	4,867,733	166,279	811,562
First National.....	500,000	3,271,225	383,499	341,916
Third National.....	1,000,000	3,841,680	331,413	795,350
New York N. Exchange.....	300,000	1,101,225	18,618	263,515
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	1,940,800	39,500	2,100
Bowery National.....	250,000	833,317	10,818	235,000
Bank of Albany.....	200,000	1,642,998	5,559	6,793
National Currency.....	300,000	215,487	4,903	90,000
Stuyvesant.....	200,000	389,538		495,639
Eleventh Ward.....	200,000	458,210		393,624
Eighth National.....	250,000	924,732		718,724
American National.....	500,000	665,618	25,888	449,560
Germania.....		713,563	8,624	660,888
Manufacturers & Builders.....		261,329		235,732
Total.....	\$8,970,200	\$20,948,888	\$2,093,046	\$4,136,249

\* Same as last week.

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:

Loans.....	Inc \$1,553,760	Deposits.....	Inc. \$5,027,963
Specie.....	Inc. 2,535,345	Legal Tenders.....	Inc. 140,279
Circulation.....	Dec. 68,186		

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Legal.	Aggregate.
July 3.....	\$25,368,471	\$3,530,397	\$4,317,973	\$10,929,467	\$46,737,308
July 10.....	30,234,912	34,377,495	34,377,495	45,702,728	67,540,290
July 17.....	257,003,359	\$1,035,450	\$4,178,437	\$18,431,701	\$1,059,706
July 24.....	259,641,889	\$0,079,434	\$4,110,795	\$93,632,360	\$4,271,863
July 31.....	360,530,235	\$7,871,933	\$4,083,677	\$106,416,443	\$6,101,677

Aug. 7.....	264,879,357	26,003,925	33,947,985	200,230,008	56,066,534	614,875,633
Aug. 14.....	266,505,365	24,154,499	32,992,257	196,952,711	54,730,089	5-2-821,627
Aug. 21.....	162,741,133	21,594,510	34,018,104	192,021,545	55,070-81	566,650,530
Aug. 28.....	261,012,109	19,469,103	33,999,742	188,754,539	52,732,854	603,511,311
Sept. 4.....	264,548,589	17,401,722	33,960,035	191,101,066	55,832,732	556,589,275
Sept. 11.....	264,548,589	17,401,722	33,960,035	191,101,066	55,832,732	556,589,275
Sept. 18.....	264,548,589	17,401,722	33,960,035	191,101,066	55,832,732	556,589,275
Sept. 25.....	263,441,828	13,968,451	33,966,081	180,230,793	50,025,081	529,274,474
Oct. 2.....	255,230,649	15,902,849	31,169,469	183,134,508	54,209,088	702,893,772
Oct. 9.....	250,749,974	21,513,536	31,178,925	179,214,675	52,017,588	638,880,853
Oct. 16.....	248,537,984	20,389,070	31,217,114	178,642,936	55,229,514	534,390,392
Oct. 23.....	249,950,073	19,399,701	34,304,433	175,798,919	51,377,604	531,610,393
Oct. 30.....	250,943,833	21,926,046	34,186,249	180,828,832	52,177,891	540,450,647

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, Monday, Nov. 1, 1869.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,584,209	\$1,355	\$12,908	\$487,573	\$442,933
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,594,928	1,540	311,210	630,563	738,536
Blackstone.....	1,500,000	3,193,012	12,981	255,167	1,340,558	793,972
Globe.....	1,000,000	1,387,709	7,142	178,521	578,144	588,431
Boylston.....	500,000	1,475,000	219	174,505	680,533	448,538
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,141,555	3,903	341,667	626,613	795,077
Continental.....	1,000,000	1,870,657	6,300	146,433	588,307	566,476
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,490,832	140,115	98,524	847,588	795,522
Faverell.....	200,000	519,706	15,368	24,286	393,055	100,040
Freeman's Hall.....	1,000,000	2,528,950	28,655	421,217	1,118,970	586,655
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,374,529	14,012	126,735	551,178	585,441
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,308,183	1,535	178,521	1,305,070	793,000
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,342,234	11,193	131,082	601,835	242,578
Howard.....	750,000	1,800,279	1,929	159,000	433,624	443,510
Market.....	800,000	1,448,393	10,281	102,503	494,833	364,155
Massachusetts.....	800,000	1,860,628	69,049	212,325	924,794	394,071
Maverick.....	400,000	917,005	1,428	88,451	262,530	244,775
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	6,195,992	228,038	866,751	2,415,958	1,817,925
Mount Vernon.....	800,000	1,848,121	2,394	171,485	336,309	174,877
New England.....	1,000,000	2,298,427	3,000	367,163	714,276	799,039
North.....	1,000,000	2,225,493	49,745	219,000	568,532	733,427
Old Boston.....	900,000	1,910,657	79,769	386,277	979,409	363,446
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,272,994	1,881	237,474	833,741	588,749
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,277,315		233,873	831,227	359,444
State.....	2,000,000	3,716,792	27,647	382,000	931,540	907,061
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,280,000	52,342	318,942	631,575	732,150
Trademen's.....	2,000,000	1,108,431	22,579	10,751	300,941	175,280
Washington.....	750,000	1,872,822	14,251	110,955	673,543	459,968
First.....	1,000,000	3,594,454	10,000	404,239	1,024,464	729,135
Second (Granite).....	1,600,000	4,520,184	81,982	715,066	1,857,182	789,638
Third.....	800,000	831,001	11,481	75,084	484,532	174,292
B'k of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,670,341	2,927	704,300	1,364,397	972,185
B'k of N. Amer.....	1,000,000	1,849,221	18,545	273,054	479,113	586,074
B'k of Redemp'n.....	1,000,000	4,153,719	104,969	618,515	799,868	799,868
B'k of the Republic.....	1,500,000	2,831,742		212,500	711,113	798,933





Milwaukee & St. Paul.			Ohio & Mississippi.			St. L. Alton & T. Haute.			Toledo, Wab. & Western.			Union Pacific.		
1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1867.	1868.	1869.
(735 m.)	(830 m.)	(825 m.)	(840 m.)	(840 m.)	(840 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(210 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(521 m.)	(1052 m.)
\$519,765	\$369,287	\$451,130.	\$242,793	\$211,973	\$180,366.	Jan...	149,653	\$127,594	\$132,672	\$27,747	\$278,712	\$284,182	\$285,107	Jan....
389,283	339,283	339,283	219,064	201,351	216,008.	Feb...	143,944	133,392	127,817	206,784	265,126	265,126	265,126	Feb....
267,145	238,507	230,777	205,677	205,605	214,785.	Mar...	131,153	140,465	137,730	187,730	265,126	265,126	265,126	Mar....
316,368	436,412	460,387	384,720	352,149	214,409.	April...	168,139	155,385	171,838	317,053	286,525	311,382	311,382	April...
401,899	565,718	630,844	282,939	214,419	218,639.	May...	131,153	130,545	157,397	320,078	260,529	312,794	312,794	May....
369,358	458,190	678,800	340,185	217,032	223,236.	June...	156,065	140,408	154,132	304,810	289,344	318,890	318,890	June....
362,404	423,397	576,342	234,633	194,455	192,364	July...	172,933	143,986	144,164	309,591	289,344	318,890	318,890	July....
350,564	524,653	536,363	322,521	287,557	275,220	Aug...	200,788	204,596	186,839	364,723	434,208	520,216	520,216	Aug....
371,739	1,034,045	724,514	385,373	307,132	292,803.	Sept...	219,160	196,436	202,323	383,996	450,303	470,730	470,730	Sept....
1,101,713	1,017,463	1,039,811	879,387	583,339	528,041.	Oct...	330,340	210,473	.....	406,706	439,893	.....	439,893	Oct....
926,617	658,917	.....	596,066	274,686	.....	Nov...	204,095	174,500	.....	351,759	338,279	.....	338,279	Nov....
468,635	468,677	.....	373,638	333,861	.....	Dec...	171,499	137,379	.....	379,948	399,438	.....	399,438	Dec....
5,638,669	5,157,674	.....	3,459,319	2,964,039	.....	Year...	2,307,930	1,927,863	.....	2,783,920	4,013,900	.....	4,013,900	Year...

## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCK LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

COMPANIES.					COMPANIES.				
For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.					For a full explanation of this table, see <i>Railway Monitor</i> , on the preceding page.				
Railroads.					Canal.				
COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	DIVIDEND.	PRICE.	COMPANIES.	Stock Out-stand- ing.	DIVIDEND.	PRICE.		
Periods.	Last paid.	Date.	Rate.	Periods.	Last paid.	Date.	Rate.		
Allegheny Valley	50	2,241,250	Jan. & July.	Old Colony and Newport	100	4,948,420	Jan. & July.		
Atlantic and Gulf	100	3,691,200	July, '69	Orange and Alexandria	100	2,063,655	Feb. & Aug.		
Atlanta & St. Lawrence	100	2,494,900	Jan. & July.	Oswego and Syracuse	100	482,400	Feb. & Aug.		
Atlanta and West Point	100	1,232,200	Jan. & July.	Pacific (of Missouri)	100	3,691,200	May & Nov.		
Augusta and Savannah	100	285,700	Jan. & July.	Panama	100	7,000,000	Quarterly.		
Baltimore and Ohio	100	15,151,962	April & Oct.	Pennsylvania	50	33,840,762	May & Nov.		
Washington Branch	100	1,650,000	April & Oct.	Philadelphia and Erie	50	6,004,200	Jan. & July.		
Parkersburg Branch	50	600,000	Quarterly.	do do pref.	50	2,400,000	Jan. & July.		
Berkshire	100	14,934,100	Jan. & July.	Philadelphia and Trenton	100	26,280,350	Jan. & July.		
Boston and Albany	100	800,000	May & Nov.	Philadelphia and Trenton	100	1,099,120	Feb. & Aug.		
Boston, Con. & Montreal	100	15,389,800	Jan. & July.	Philadelphia, Germant. & Norristown	100	1,587,700	April & Oct.		
Boston, Hartford and Erie	100	5,000,000	Jan. & July.	Philadel., Wilming. & Baltimore	50	9,084,200	Jan. & July.		
Boston and Lowell	100	4,500,000	Jan. & July.	Pittsburg and Connellsville	50	1,738,928	Jan. & July.		
Boston and Maine	100	3,300,000	Jan. & July.	Pittsburg, Cin. & St. Louis	50	2,428,000	Jan. & July.		
Boston and Providence	100	3,300,000	Jan. & July.	do do do pref.	50	3,000,000	Jan. & July.		
Buffalo, New York and Erie	100	950,000	June & Dec.	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	100	19,665,000	Quarterly.		
Burlington and Missouri River	100	380,000	Feb. & Aug.	Portland and Kennebec (new)	100	581,100	Jan. & July.		
Camden and Amboy	100	5,000,000	Feb. & Aug.	Portland, Saco & Ports.	100	1,500,000	June & Dec.		
Camden and Atlantic	100	377,100	Jan. & July.	Providence and Worcester	100	1,900,000	Jan. & July.		
do do preferred	100	231,200	Jan. & July.	Raritan and Delaware Bay	100	2,850,000	April & Oct.		
Cape Cod	50	801,905	Jan. & July.	Rensselaer and Saratoga con.	100	4,000,000	Jan. & July.		
Catawissa	50	1,159,500	May & Nov.	Richmond and Danville	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.		
do do preferred	50	2,300,000	May & Nov.	Richmond and Petersburg	100	847,100	Jan. & July.		
Cedar Rapids and Missouri	100	5,422,000	May & Nov.	Rome, Watert. & Ogdensburg	100	2,500,000	Feb. & Aug.		
do do preferred	100	4,666,800	May & Nov.	Rutland	100	2,500,000	Feb. & Aug.		
Central Georgia & Banking Co.	100	15,000,000	Jan. & July.	St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	100	2,300,000	Jan. & July.		
Central of New Jersey	100	2,500,000	June & Dec.	do do do	100	2,300,000	Annual.		
do do preferred	100	500,000	June & Dec.	St. Louis, Jacksonv. & Chicago	100	1,469,425	Jan. & July.		
Cheshire, preferred	100	2,085,925	Jan. & July.	Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	100	901,341	Jan. & July.		
Chicago and Alton	100	5,141,800	Mar. & Sept.	Schenck Valley	50	576,650	Feb. & Aug.		
do do preferred	100	2,425,400	Mar. & Sept.	Shenck Valley & Postville	50	576,650	Feb. & Aug.		
Chicago and Burlington	100	13,525,000	Mar. & Sept.	Shore Line Railway	100	635,200	Jan. & July.		
Chicago and Great Eastern	100	4,300,000	Mar. & Sept.	South Carolina	100	5,819,275	Jan. & July.		
Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.	South Side (P. & L.)	100	1,365,600	Jan. & July.		
Chicago and Milwaukee	100	2,227,000	Jan. & July.	South West Georgia	100	3,368,000	Feb. & Aug.		
Chicago and North Western	100	14,590,161	June & Dec.	Syracuse, Binghamton & N. York	100	3,141,130	Jan. & July.		
do do preferred	100	15,159,067	June & Dec.	Terre Haute and Indianapolis	50	1,988,150	Jan. & July.		
Chic. Rock Is. & Pac.	100	14,000,000	April & Oct.	Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	100	2,700,000	Jan. & July.		
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	100	5,500,000	April & Oct.	do do do	100	1,000,000	Jan. & July.		
Cincinnati, Richm. & Chicago	100	382,600	Jan. & July.	do do do	100	9,387,000	Jan. & July.		
Cincinnati, Sand. & Cleveland	50	2,989,000	Jan. & July.	Toledo, Wash. & Western	100	9,400,000	Jan. & July.		
do do do pref.	50	889,075	May & Nov.	do do do	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.		
Cincinnati and Zanesville	50	1,676,345	May & Nov.	Utica and Black River	100	1,497,700	Jan. & July.		
Clev., Col. & Ind.	100	10,460,900	Feb. & Aug.	Vermont and Canada	100	2,350,000	Jan. & July.		
Cleveland and Mahoning	100	2,066,750	May & Nov.	Vermont and Massachusetts	100	2,880,000	June & Dec.		
Cleveland and Painesville	100	3,958,775	Quarterly.	Virginia Central	100	3,358,575	Jan. & July.		
Columbus, Chic. & Ind.	100	1,100,000	Quarterly.	do do do	100	2,941,791	Jan. & July.		
Columbus and Xenia	50	1,786,800	Dec. & June	Western (N. Carolina) pref.	100	2,227,000	Jan. & July.		
Concord	50	1,500,000	May & Nov.	Wilmington and Manchester	100	1,147,018	Jan. & July.		
Concord and Portsmouth	100	350,000	Jan. & July.	Wilmington and Veldion	100	1,467,715	Jan. & July.		
Connecticut & Passumpsic	100	2,284,200	Jan. & July.	Worcester and Andover	100	1,550,000	Jan. & July.		
Connecticut River	100	1,700,000	Jan. & July.						
Cumberland Valley	50	1,316,900	April & Oct.						
Dayton and Michigan	100	2,380,172	Jan. & July.						
Delaware	100	891,200	Jan. & July.						
Delaware, Lackaw. & Western	50	14,100,600	Jan. & July.						
Detroit and Milwaukee	100	452,250	Jan. & July.						
do do preferred	100	2,025,000	Jan. & July.						
Dubuque and Sioux City	100	2,142,250	Jan. & July.						
Eastern (Mass.)	100	1,988,170	Jan. & July.						
East Tenn. Georgia	100	1,990,067	Jan. & July.						
East Tennessee and Virginia	100	1,992,000	Jan. & July.						
Elmira and Williamsport	50	500,000	May & Nov.						
do do preferred	50	500,000	May & Nov.						
Erie and Pittsburgh	100	20,000,000	Feb. & Aug.						
do do preferred	100	5,536,500	Feb. & Aug.						
Fitchburg	100	962,950	Jan. & July.						
Georgia	100	3,540,000	Jan. & July.						
Grand Trunk (Can.)	100	17,394,625	Jan. & July.						
Great Western (Can.)	100	17,394,625	Jan. & July.						
Hannibal and St. Joseph	100	1,822,000	Jan. & July.						
do do preferred	100	5,078,000	Jan. & July.						
Hartford & N. Haven	100	3,140,000	Quarterly.						
Housatonic, preferred	100	2,000,000	Quarterly.						
Hudson River	100	13,932,700	April & Oct.						
Huntingdon and Broad Top	50	491,280	Jan. & July.						
Illinois Central	100	25,277,270	Feb. & Aug.						
Indianapolis, Cin. & Lafayette	50	6,185,897	Mar. & Sept.						
Jeffersonville and Madison	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.						
Lackawanna and Bloomsburg	50	1,355,000	Jan. & July.						
Lake Sho. & Mich. South	100	35,000,000	Feb. & Aug.						
do do guar.	100	538,200	Feb. & Aug.						
Lehigh and Susquehanna	50	8,729,800	May & Nov.						
Lehigh Valley	100	16,058,150	Quarterly.						
Little Miami	50	3,572,400	June & Dec.						
Little Schuylkill	50	2,646,100	Jan. & July.						
Long Island	50	3,000,000	Jan. & July.						
Louisville and Nashville	100	1,641,100	June & Dec.						
Louisville, New Alb. & Chicago	100	2,800,000	June & Dec.						
Madison and Watertown	100	1,611,500	June & Dec.						
Maine Central	100	1,611,500	June & Dec.						
Marletta & Cin. 1st prf.	50	8,120,719	Mar. & Sept.						
do do 2d prf.	50	4,460,368	Mar. & Sept.						
Manchester and Lawrence	100	1,000,000	May & Nov.						
Memphis and Charleston	50	5,312,725	June & Dec.						
Michigan Central	100	11,973,348	Jan. & July.						
Michigan and St. Paul	100	22,329,200	Feb. & Aug.						
Minneapolis and Duluth	100	1,988,272	Jan. & July.						
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven	50	3,775,600	Jan. & July.						
Mississippi Central	100	2,948,785	Jan. & July.						
Mobile & Montgomery	100	1,641,100	June & Dec.						
Mobile and Ohio	100	2,800,000	June & Dec.						
Montgomery and West Point	100	1,641,100	June & Dec.						
Morris and Essex	50	4,824,500	Jan. & July.						
Muskegon and Lowell	100	2,000,000	May & Nov.						
Nashville & Chattanooga	100	2,000,000	May & Nov.						
Nasutuck, Mar. 20	100	1,818,900	Feb. & Aug.						
New Bedford and Taunton	100	900,000	Jan. & July.						
New Haven & Northampton	100	1,500,000	Jan. & July.						
New Jersey	100	6,250,000	Feb. & Aug.						
New London Northern	100	995,000	Mar. & Sept.						
New York Central	100	28,736,000	Feb. & Aug.						
do do preferred	100	22,329,200	Feb. & Aug.						
New York and Harlem	100	5,500,000	Jan. & July.						
do do preferred	100	1,500,000	Jan. & July.						
New York and Haven	100	9,000,000	Jan. & July.						
New York, Prov. and Boston	100	2,000,000	Jan. & July.						
Norfolk and Petersburg	100	800,500	Jan. & July.						
do do guar.	100	137,500	Jan. & July.						
North Carolina	100	4,000,000	Jan. & July.						
Norfolk and Western	100	1,500,000	June & Dec.						
Northern Central	100	4,738,900	Quarterly.						
Northeast (S. Carolina), May 1	100	896,950	May & Nov.						
North Mississippi	100	1,550,000	May & Nov.						
North Pennsylvania	100	3,150,000	Feb. & Aug.						
Norwich and Worcester	100	2,362,700	Jan. & July.						
Ogdensburg and L. Champ.	100	3,040,900	Annually.						
do do preferred	100	2,640,000	Annually.						
Ohio and Mississippi	100	19,822,900	April & Oct.						
do do preferred	100	8,344,400	June & Dec.						
Creek and Allegheny River	50	4,499,450	Quarterly.						

N. Y. & BROOKLYN CITY PASSENGER RAILROADS.				
Quotations by A. H. Nicolay, Stock Broker & Auctioneer, 48 Pine Street				
NAME OF ROAD.				
PAR.	STOCK.	DIVIDENDS PAID.	PER CENT.	BID. ASK.
		Year ends Oct. 1, '68.		
	100	900.00		40 45
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry	100	200.00		53 60
Broadway (Brooklyn)	100	2,100.00		210 210
Broadway and Seventh Avenue	100	2,100.00		80 80
Brooklyn, Bath & Coney Island	100	90.00		67 67
Brooklyn City	100	400.00		13 13
Brooklyn City and Newtown	100	400.00		10 10
Brooklyn, Prospect Park & Flatb.	100	254.60		15 15
Brooklyn and Coney Island	100	144.60		10 10
Bushwick (Brooklyn)	100	254.60		10 10
Central Park, North & East Rivers	100	1,065.20		85 85
Central Island (Brooklyn)	100	500.00		65 65
Dry Dock, East B'dway & Battery	100	1,000.00		80 80
Eighth Avenue	100	1,000.00		10 10



### RAILROAD, CANAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOND LIST.

Subscribers will confer a great favor by giving us immediate notice of any error discovered in our Tables.

**Pages 1 and 2 of Bonds will be published next week.**

COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.				INTEREST.				PRICE.		COMPANIES, AND CHARACTER OF SECURITIES ISSUED.				INTEREST.				PRICE.																	
For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.				Amount Outstanding				Principal payable.		For a full explanation of this Table see "Railroad Monitor" on a preceding page.				Amount Outstanding				Principal payable.																	
				Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Bid.	Asked					Rate.	When paid.	Where paid.	Bid.	Asked																		
<b>Railroads:</b>																		<b>Railroads:</b>																	
<i>New London North.</i> (Jan. 1, '69):																		<i>Philadelphia &amp; Read.</i> (Dec. 1, '68):																	
Mortgage Bonds.....																		Loan of 1849.....																	
1st Mort. extension.....																		Loan of 1851.....																	
Convertible Bonds.....																		Loan of 1851, 48 and 49.....																	
<i>N. Orl., J. &amp; Gt. North.</i> (Dec. 1, '68):																		Loan of 1857, convertible.....																	
1st Mort. for \$3,000,000.....																		Loan of 1858, sterling.....																	
2d Mort. for \$1,500,000.....																		Loan of 1858, sterling.....																	
<i>N. Orleans &amp; Mobile</i> (July 1, '69):																		Loan of 1858.....																	
1st Mortgage.....																		2,255,000.....																	
<i>N. Orl., Opel. &amp; Gt. W.</i> (Jan. 1, '69):																		<i>Phila., Wilm. &amp; Balt.</i> (Nov. 1, '68):																	
1st Mort. & construction.....																		1st Mortgage, convertible.....																	
2d Mort. (running) for \$1,000,000.....																		Loan of 1867.....																	
<i>New York Central</i> (Oct. 1, '68):																		<i>Pittsb. &amp; Connell.</i> (Nov. 1, '68):																	
Premium Sinking Fund.....																		1st Mort. (new) for \$4,000,000.....																	
Sinking Fund (assumed debts).....																		1st Mort. (Turtle Cr. Div.).....																	
Description (assumed stocks).....																		<i>Pittsb., Ft. W. &amp; Chic.</i> (Jan. 1, '69):																	
Real Estate.....																		1st Mortgage (series A).....																	
Convertible (till Aug. 1, '69).....																		1st Mortgage (series B).....																	
Renewal Bonds.....																		1st Mortgage (series C).....																	
<i>New York &amp; Flushing</i> (Oct. 1, '68):																		1st Mortgage (series D).....																	
1st Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series E).....																	
<i>New York &amp; Harlem</i> (Oct. 1, '68):																		2d Mortgage (series F).....																	
1st Mortgage of 1863.....																		2d Mortgage (series G).....																	
2d Mortgage of 1863.....																		2d Mortgage (series H).....																	
<i>New York &amp; N. Haven</i> (Apr. 1, '69):																		2d Mortgage (series I).....																	
1st Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series J).....																	
<i>New York, Prov. &amp; Bos.</i> (Sep. 1, '68):																		2d Mortgage (series K).....																	
1st Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series L).....																	
Improvement.....																		2d Mortgage (series M).....																	
Extension.....																		3d Mortgage.....																	
<i>Norfolk &amp; Petersburg</i> (Oct. 1, '68):																		<i>Port Huron &amp; L. Mich.</i> (Mar. 1, '69):																	
1st Mortgage.....																		1st Mort. (for \$16,000 per m.).....																	
Funding Mortgage.....																		1st Mortgage (series A).....																	
<i>North Carolina</i> (Sept. '69):																		1st Mortgage (series B).....																	
2d Mortgage (various).....																		1st Mortgage (series C).....																	
Bonds due in 1867.....																		1st Mortgage (series D).....																	
<i>Northeastern</i> (March 1, '69):																		1st Mortgage (series E).....																	
1st Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series F).....																	
2d Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series G).....																	
<i>North Missouri</i> (Jan. 1, '69):																		2d Mortgage (series H).....																	
1st Mortgage of 1855.....																		2d Mortgage (series I).....																	
2d Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series J).....																	
3d Mortgage for \$5,000,000.....																		2d Mortgage (series K).....																	
<i>North Pennsylvania</i> (Nov. 1, '68):																		2d Mortgage (series L).....																	
1st Mortgage.....																		2d Mortgage (series M).....																	
2d Mortgage.....																		3d Mortgage.....																	
3d Mortgage.....																		Equipment Bonds of 1869.....																	
Funding Scrip.....																		<i>Placerville &amp; Sacram.</i> (Jan. 1, '69):																	
<i>Northern Central</i> (Jan. 1, '69):																		1st Mortgage.....																	
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## SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Quotations by J. M. Welth &amp; Arents, 9 New Street.

State Securities.	Bid	Ask	State Securities.	Bid	Ask
Alabama 5s, old	80	80	Savannah, Albany & Gulf 7s	75	77
" 5s, new	80	80	bonds, end. by Savannah	40	45
Georgia 6s, old	80	80	Pensacola & Georgia 1st m 7s	124	124
" 6s, new	80	80	" 2d m 7s	124	124
" 7s, old	80	80	" pref st'k	124	124
" 7s, new	80	80	At'lanta & West Point stock	124	124
Louisiana 6s, ex-coupons	80	80	Mississippi Cent. 1st m 7s	70	72
" new bonds	80	80	Mississippi Cent. 2d	53 1/2	54
" 6s, Levee	80	80	" stock	12	15
" 8s, Levee	80	80	" & Ten. 1st m 7s	70	72 1/2
North Carolina, ex-coup b'ds	45	46	" 2d	6	50
" new	37 1/2	38	South. Mississippi 1st m 7s	46	50
South Carolina 6s, old	69	70	" 2d	31	31
" 6s, new	68	69 1/2	" 3d	5	6
" registered stock	61	65	N. Orleans & Jackson 1st m 8s	78 1/2	79 1/2
Tennessee ex-coupons	59 1/2	60	" cert. 8s	70	71
" new bonds	51	51 1/2	" stock	5	6
" 6s	43	49	N. Or. Jack'n & Opel. 1st m 8s	60	62 1/2
Virginia ex-coupon bonds	50	51	" 2d m 8s	60	62 1/2
" new	51	52	" 3d	60	62 1/2
" registered stock, old	44 1/2	45 1/2	NORTH CAROLINA	80	90
" 1880	47	49	Wilmington & Weldon 7-8	60	70
" 1890	47	49	" Manchester 1st m 7s	60	70
" 2d	60	70	" 2d	60	70
" 3d	60	70	" 3d	60	70
" 2d m 7s	60	70	" 2d m 7s	60	70
" 3d m 7s	60	70	" 3d m 7s	60	70
" 2d m 8s	60	70	" 3d m 8s	60	70
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## Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since Jan. 1, 1869, and for the corresponding period in 1868:

[The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.]

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1869.	Same time 1868.
China, Glass and Earthenware—				Metals, &c—			
China.....	806	11,819	9,389	Cutlery.....	169	3,798	8,075
Earthenware.....	612	51,328	44,145	Hardware.....	38	4,454	4,533
Glass.....	21,316	4,9,319	325,379	Iron, R.R. bars.....	7,537	884,237	621,397
Glassware.....	471	16,226	21,834	Lead, pigs.....	11,284	462,456	3,920
Glass plate.....	2,6	7,962	6,642	Spelter, lbs.....	413,327	9,446,821	5,170,560
Buttons.....	65	5,130	6,230	Steel.....	2,880	141,727	225,161
Coal, tons.....	5,277	113,116	115,542	Tin, boxes.....	18,221	1,064,111	756,238
Cocoa, bags.....	10,939	18,184	18,184	Tin snags, lbs.....	13,201	3,374,600	3,894,964
Coffee, bags.....	12,066	828,111	936,551	Rags.....	2	368	89,085
Cotton bales.....	2,246	980	980	Sugar, hds, tcs & bbls.....	2,133	949,707	378,003
Drugs, &c—				Sugars, boxes & bags.....	1,891	751,063	507,781
Bark, Peruvian.....	19,347	10,750	10,750	Tobacco.....	1,405	88,439	702,132
Bleach powders.....	14	24,777	21,604	Wine, &c.....	668	35,093	37,472
Brimstone, tons.....	94	18,792	6,661	Wines.....	31	2,067	1,108
Cochineal.....	47	5,803	4,952	Wool, bales.....	4,482	101,701	74,529
Cream Tartar.....	1	1,664	1,571	Articles reported by value.....	1,050	163,564	89,233
Gambier.....	33,515	17,519	17,519	Cigars.....	322	44,582	21,201
Gums, crude.....	608	605	605	Corks.....	591	122,629	167,015
Gum, Arabic.....	12	2,758	2,960	Fancy goods.....	44,061	1,791,672	1,187,177
Indigo.....	79	5,343	4,051	Fruits, &c.....	15,925	622,421	413,950
Maduer.....	9,022	1,247	334	Lemons.....	4,962	417,500	889,226
Oils, essence.....	1	247	334	Oranges.....	437	696,887	523,053
Oil, Olive.....	103	44,352	39,392	Nuts.....	557	694	594,174
Oplum.....	83	741	855	Raisins.....	29,320	700,032	1,114,291
Soda, bicarb.....	75,828	111,392	111,392	Spices.....	70,718	8,644,932	5,900,687
Soda, sal.....	105	31,426	37,316	Rice.....	211,936	79,283	79,283
Soda, ash.....	393	33,731	38,398	Cassia.....	179,673	114,124	114,124
Flax.....	21	1,571	1,538	Ginger.....	39,175	31,690	31,690
Furs.....	98	5,331	5,142	Pepper.....	22,814	194,923	194,923
Gunny cloth.....	98	5,330	10,829	Saltpetre.....	176,738	15,949	15,949
Hair.....	162	7,627	6,322	Woods.....	162,968	96,311	115,411
Hemp, bales.....	101,163	118,655	118,655	Fustic.....	28,778	204,336	2,632,421
Hides, &c.....	80	1,357	1,217	Mahogany.....	454	81,746	61,231
Histles.....	203	15,910	7,45				
Hides, dressed.....	217	32,935	25,332				
Ivory.....	2,992	1,950	1,950				
Jewelry, &c.....	26	2,114	2,042				
Jewelry.....	29	973	95				
Watches.....	537,429	410,131	410,131				
Linseed.....	1,412	154,931	171,811				
Molasses.....							

## COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 5, 1869.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from each of the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, Nov. 5. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 95,269 bales, (against 80,048 bales last week, 82,395 bales the previous week, and 67,995 bales three weeks since), making the aggregate since Sept. 1, 1869, up to this date, 530,690 bales, against 394,528 bales for the same period in 1868, being an increase this season over last season of 146,162 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1868 are as follows:

Received this week at—	Receipts—	Received this week at—	Receipts—
New Orleans.....	34,425	Florida.....	366
Mobile.....	11,852	North Carolina.....	2,160
Charleston.....	11,547	Virginia.....	7,763
Savannah.....	18,869	Total receipts.....	95,269
Texas.....	5,286	Increase this year.....	20,273
Pennsylvania, &c.....	2,931		

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 38,777 bales, of which 23,669 bales were to Great Britain and 15,108 bales to the Continent, while the stocks at all the ports as made up this evening, are now 220,480 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending	Exported to—	Total	Same week	Stock—
Nov. 5.	Gt Britain.	Cont'n't.	this week.	1868.
New Orleans.....	3,989	5,806	9,795	13,504
Mobile.....	3,133	.....	3,133	8,650
Charleston.....	.....	.....	2,176	18,398
Savannah.....	1,993	5,574	7,567	2,990
Texas.....	2,564	.....	2,564	1,725
New York.....	11,931	1,648	13,639	10,570
Other ports.....	9	2,080	964	11,637
Total.....	23,669	15,108	38,777	35,493

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 3,278 bales, while the stocks to-night are 34,417 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports since September 1, to October 29. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

## Receipts and Exports of Cotton (bales) since Sept. 1 and Stocks at Dates Mentioned.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—			Ship ments to Nor. Ports.	Stock.
	1869.	1868.	Great Britain	France	Other Foreign		
New Orleans.....	141,067	148,010	27,136	29,527	10,347	67,010	22,067
Mobile.....	49,038	40,598	12,504	1,369	448	14,406	5,216
Charleston.....	54,533	28,564	6,094	.....	260	6,354	35,651
Savannah.....	104,791	65,580	14,300	1,629	.....	15,899	56,085
Texas.....	23,459	19,323	83	.....	.....	848	7,689
New York.....	4,131	4,298	47,456	4,460	9,911	61,847	.....
Florida.....	2,055	2,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,050
North Carolina.....	12,462	7,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,562
Virginia.....	40,945	21,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,851
Other ports.....	2,946	2,626	755	.....	1,709	2,504	.....
Total this year.....	433,477	.....	109,758	36,257	22,670	168,868	177,572
Total last year.....	326,583	52,415	35,907	8,140	96,862	138,081	157,587

The market the past week has continued quiet, and without any decided change. There was a slight upward movement the early part of the week, under the influence of the last week's receipts, which were less than anticipated, and also of the Liverpool advices, which showed some improvement. The higher rates and decline in gold, however, checking the shipping demand, and the spinners continuing to confine their purchases to their more immediate wants, the market became weak again and lower, and closes to-night at 25½c for middling uplands, being ½c off from last Friday. Cotton on the spot for immediate delivery continues in very limited supply, and as our prices here are under the Southern markets, the amount coming forward is also small. But receivers are unwilling to accumulate stock and hence are free sellers. For forward delivery there has been more doing, at about the prices of last week. The total sales of this description reach 8,800 bales (all low middling, or on the basis of low middling), of which 250 bales were for October, 50 at 25½c and 100 at 26c (settlement); 1,900 bales were for November, 300 at 24½c, 100 on private terms, 1,050 at 25½c, 100 at 25½c, 100 at 25½c, 250 at 25c; 2,750 bales for December, 950 at 25c, 1,300 at 25½c, 500 at 25½c; 1,200 bales for January, 400 at 25½c, 200 at 25½c, 600 at 25½c; 250 bales for January and December, half each month, at 25½c; 500 bales for February, 100 on private terms and 400 at 25½c; 1,000 bales for present delivery free on board at Charleston, 500 at 24½c and 500 on private terms; 200 bales for November free on board at New Orleans at 24½c; 750 bales for December free on board at New Orleans, 500 on private terms and 250 at 24½c. The total sales for immediate delivery this week foot up 16,993 bales (including 8,073 bales to arrive), of which 5,542 bales were taken by spinners, 928 bales on speculation, 9,873 bales for export, 650 bales in transit, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	24½@.....	24½@.....	24½@.....	25 @.....
Good Ordinary.....	25 @.....	25½@.....	25½@.....	25½@.....
Low Middling.....	25½@.....	26 @.....	26 @.....	26½@.....
Middling.....	26 @.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....

Below we give the total sales of cotton and price of middling at this market each day of the past week:

	Total sales.	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Saturday.....	3,354	24½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....
Monday.....	2,827	24½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....
Tuesday.....	1,756	24½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....
Wednesday.....	2,225	24½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....
Thursday.....	3,769	26 @.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....
Friday.....	3,062	25½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....	26½@.....

THE CROP.—There appears to be, we think, a disposition just now to increase the estimates of the crop. The extremely favorable weather which has been enjoyed during the entire picking season, with the exception of last week, has resulted in much more favorable reports from some portions of the South. In fact, from sections where the top crop was supposed to be lost, we now hear a contrary story. Furthermore, the point we referred to last week may have an important bearing on the total crop, as it certainly is having on present estimates; that is to say, the fact that the proportion of lint to seed is this year much greater than last year. For instance, the weight of the lint last season was only about 28 per cent, while this season it is stated to be about 38 per cent, which would show a total increase in the product of about 30 per cent. These circumstances, together with the further one that the land planted is this year, supposed to be at least 10 per cent in excess of last year, furnish the basis for the increased estimates. The storms of a week ago do not appear to have resulted in very general injury, though we see the New Orleans Price Current of October 30th states that in some localities in that vicinity considerable damage was done. In consequence of the rains the rivers are now higher, and we may therefore look for freer receipts at the Gulf ports.

INDIA CROP.—We are not receiving as favorable advices from India at present as we were a few weeks since. Both by mail and telegraph the accounts are less encouraging. The principal complaint is of excessive rains. By telegraph we hear of considerable injury to the Oomrawatee cotton from this cause, while in Dharwar the crop is said to have suffered from drought. In Gazerat, damage from locusts is reported. But the end of their season is as yet too far off to make any definite estimate of the probable supply from that quarter. Should, however, prices decline materially we

expect to see a much larger portion than during the past year sent from that country to China.

**TABLE OF WEEKLY RECEIPTS.**—Some of our readers have taken exception to our weekly table of receipts because the total is usually larger than that of a leading broker's circular published in this city. This is rather an unfair way of reasoning, would it not be much more sensible to show wherein our figures are inaccurate? They are given in such detail that an error in them is very easy of detection, and yet none has been pointed out. If they are too large, which portion of them has that defect? There is certainly a difference in our respective results; but the cause of it lies simply in the fact that our figures are kept on a totally different plan from those of the circular in question. Take, for instance, Florida. We include in our Florida receipts all received from Florida at the ports North and South, except New Orleans, and deduct this from the totals of the several ports. For example, last week we gave Florida as follows: received direct at New York, 233 bales; at Charleston, Savannah, &c., 317 bales—total 550 bales. These Florida receipts at Charleston, Savannah, &c., were deducted from the weeks totals at those ports. The other authority in question gave Florida at 233 bales, losing sight entirely of the 317 bales. Again, as to Virginia and North Carolina, we do not make up our figures by the arrivals at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and should no more think of doing so than we should think of counting the New Orleans or Mobile receipts that way. It would be a very good mode of making our totals small, but not of making them accurate. Virginia and North Carolina receipts are made up in our tables by taking the arrivals at the principal ports of those States. For instance: Norfolk received last week 7,141 bales; Petersburg, &c., 1,263 bales—total Virginia, therefore, 8,404 bales. If we had kept our figures by the arrivals at the four Northern ports named, we should have lost at least 1,500 bales of this amount, as the circular in question did. We have not the space to enlarge further upon this subject, but would simply add that the care we bestow upon these figures, and the detailed returns we obtain, make it quite impossible that an error of any extent could be made in them.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show a decrease from last week, the total reaching 11,017 bales, against 13,103 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1869; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

**Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1869**

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date	Same time prev. year.
	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.		
Liverpool.....	7,127	7,876	10,971	8,792	47,311	23,395
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	40	145	25
<b>Total to Gt. Britain.</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>10,971</b>	<b>8,832</b>	<b>47,456</b>	<b>23,390</b>
Havre.....	.....	890	.....	744	4,437	4,336
Other French ports.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
<b>Total French.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>4,336</b>
Bremen and Hanover.....	794	1,051	1,893	1,082	5,637	1,431
Hamburg.....	.....	2,113	736	359	4,371	2,766
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total to N. Europe.</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>4,197</b>
Spain, Oporto and Gibraltar & All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328
<b>Total Spain, etc.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>11,433</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>11,017</b>	<b>61,827</b>	<b>32,251</b>

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since September 1, 1869:

RECEIPTS FROM	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,74	16,295	.....	3,089	.....	245	.....	20
Texas.....	822	6,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	3,968	46,303	860	860	347	3,512	1,901	5,585
Mobile.....	.....	2,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	1,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	3,620	32,592	145	215	191	2,195	487	2,950
North Carolina.....	1,889	10,479	.....	7	135	1,147	152	835
Virginia.....	4,095	21,788	1,180	4,457	.....	1,436	1,436	8,041
North'n Ports.....	71	98	1,764	10,242	.....	19	19	84
Tennessee, &c.....	2,229	6,881	496	1,560	.....	655	217	1,751
Foreign.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
<b>Total this year</b>	<b>19,438</b>	<b>141,969</b>	<b>8,835</b>	<b>19,390</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>6,754</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>19,242</b>
<b>Total last year</b>	<b>17,043</b>	<b>117,138</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>17,223</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>5,638</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>12,168</b>

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 49,726 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests only up to Tuesday night, to make the figures correspond with the official week. Below we give a list of the vessels in which these shipments from all ports, both North and South, have been made:

Exported this week from—		Total bales
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Java, 746....	Minnesota, 69....	
8 Maria, 1,055....	Denmark, 2,941....	City of Brussels, 678....
To Glasgow, per steamer Europa, 40....		40
To Havre, per steamer Petre, 744....		744

To Bremen, per steamer Hansa, 1,082.....	1,082				
To Hamburg, per steamer Allemania, 259.....	259				
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per bark William Rathbone, 3,186....	per ship p. Arcaia, 3,774.....	Lamington, 3,057.....	9,987		
To Hamburg, per steamer Saoni, 2,455.....			2,455		
To Havre, per steamer Alabama, 1,986.....	Savannah, 50....	per ship	8 S Sturge, 4,129....	per bark M. W. Norwood, 1,701....	7,666
To Barcelona, per bark Joven Camelia, 291....	per ship	2,697			
To Havre, per bark J. S. Norwood, 1,213.....					1,213
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per ship Gallatin, 4,351.....					4,351
To Bremen, per brig Adoni, 413.....					413
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Pioneer, 32 bags Sea Island and 2,224 Uplands.....					2,266
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per ships Alexandria, 2,778....	Crescent				7,583
CT., 4,504.....					180
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per bark Agra, 170.....					29
BOSTON—To N. A. Provinces, 29.....					29

Total exports of cotton from the United States this week ....bales. 49,726

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liver.	Glas.	Havre.	Bre.	Ham.	Barce.	Pritish	Total.
New York.....	8,792	40	744	1,082	359			11,017
N. Orleans.....	9,967	.....	7,666	.....	2,455	2,697	1,213	23,988
Mobile.....	4,351	.....	.....	413	.....	.....	.....	4,694
Charleston.....	2,266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,266
Savannah.....	7,583	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,583
Baltimore.....	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	29
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,593</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8,410</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>2,814</b>	<b>2,697</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>49,726</b>

**GOLD EXCHANGE, AND FREIGHTS.**—Gold has fluctuated the past week between 126½ and 129½, and the close to-night was 127½. Foreign exchange closed weak, owing to the improving supply of cotton bills and limited purchases of importers. Late transactions were effected on a basis of 1-8½@98½ for London bankers' long, 109½@109½ for short and 105@108½ for commercial. Freight closed at ½@7-16d by steam and 7-32@½d by sail to Liverpool, 1½¢ by steam and ½¢ by sail to Havre, ¾d by steam to Hamburg and 1½d by steam and 1c by sail to Bremen.

**BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL—**

**LIVERPOOL, November 5—4:30 P. M.**—The market has ruled steady to-day with sales reaching 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 106,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export, and 2,000 on speculation. The receipts of the week have been 44,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American. The stock in port is estimated at 39,000 bales, of which 31,000 are American. The stock of cotton at sea is estimated at 341,000 bales, of which 68,000 are American.

For the convenience of our readers we give the following, showing the sales and stocks at and afloat for Liverpool each of the last four weeks:

	Nov. 5.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 15.	Oct. 8.
Total sales.....	106,000	127,000	85,000	65,000
Sales for export.....	2,000	17,000	8,000	10,000
Sales on speculation.....	21,000	21,000	8,000	10,000
Total stock.....	398,000	434,000	425,000	459,000
Stock of American.....	31,000	31,000	42,000	46,000
Total afloat.....	311,000	312,000	385,000	340,000
American afloat.....	64,000	33,000	20,000	24,000

The market for yarn and fabrics at Manchester is less favorable, although not affecting the cotton market. The following table will show the daily closing prices for the week:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.
Price Mid. Uplds.....	12@12½	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13
" Orleans.....	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13	12½@13
" Up to arrive.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**EUROPEAN AND INDIAN COTTON MARKETS.**—Inference to these markets, our correspondent in London, writing under the date of October 21, states:

**LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.**—The demand for cotton increased in the early part of the week, and on Monday and Tuesday the market was very strong at full prices. The sales since have been to a fair extent, and prices remain without material change, with the exception of American, which is freely offered and has fallen ¼d to ½d per lb. The decline in the prices of common Sea Island has attracted the attention of buyers, and more business has been done than for many weeks past; in some instances rather lower rates have been accepted, but holders now generally refuse to make further concessions. Brazil has been in fair request, but the market being well supplied, prices are in some instances a ¼d per lb lower. For Egyptian there has been a good demand, especially for the qualities about "fair," but without quotable change in prices. In East India a large business has been transacted, at an advance of ¼d to ½d per lb; but, with rather less demand, this improvement has to-day been barely sustained. The transactions "to arrive" have been to a fair extent, and higher rates have been paid, but the latest quotations are: American, basis of Middling, from Charleston, steamer named, 11½d; ship named, 11½d; any port, October-November shipment, 11½d; November-December, 11½d; Bengal, fair new Merchants, July sailing, September sailing and ship named, 8d per lb. The sales of the week, including forwarded, amount to 91,960 bales, of which 21,800 are on speculation and 17,010 declared for export, leaving 53,650 bales to the trade.

The following are the prices current of American cotton, compared with those of last year:

Description.	Fair & G'd		G'd & Fine		Same date 1868	
	Ord.	Mid.	Ord.	Mid.	Ord.	Mid.
Sea Island.....	19	21	23	26	30	34
Stained.....	8	11	12	13	15	17
Upland.....	10½	11½	11½	12	12½	13½
Mobile.....	10½	11½	11½	12	12½	13½
New Orleans.....	10½	11½	11½	12	12½	13½
Texas.....	10½	11½	11½	12	12½	13½

The following are the prices of middling qualities of cotton at this date and since 1866:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.		1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Mid. Sea Island 2nd.	16d.	21d.	21d.	21d.	Mid. Pernamb.	15½d.	16d.	16d.	16d.
Upland....	15	8½	10½	12	Egyptian.	12	6½	8½	9½
Mobile....	15	8½	10½	12	Broach....	10	6	7½	8
Orleans....	15½	9	11	12½	Dholerah	10	6	7½	8

**HAVRE, Oct. 22.**—The stock of cotton yesterday evening was 70,800 bales, of which 10,300 were American and 44,000 bales East Indian. It was estimated that 3,200 bales of American and 21,000 bales of East Indian cotton were afloat to the port.



## TOBACCO.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 5, 1869.

The total exports of crude Tobacco for the past week from all the ports reach 1,732 hhds., 277 cases and 2,728 bales. Of these exports 851 hhds., 180 cases and 2,708 bales were from New York; 750 hhds. from Baltimore; 131 hhds and 20 bales from Boston and 97 cases from San Francisco. The direction of the shipments of hhds. was as follows: To Bremen, 180; to Rotterdam, 287; to Liverpool, 39; to London, 47; to Fiume, 363; to Marseilles, 722; to British North American Colonies, 20; to other foreign 122, and the balance to different ports. During the same period the exports of manufactured tobacco reached 207,234 lbs., of which 128,548 lbs. were to Melbourne. The full particulars of the shipments from all the ports were as follows:

Exp'd this week from	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Tcs.	Stems.	Pkgs.	Man'd. lbs.
New York.....	851	180	2,708	.....	.....	.....	207,234
Baltimore.....	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....
Boston.....	131	.....	20	.....	.....	3J	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,732	277	2,728	.....	66	.....	207,234
Total last week.....	2,542	537	1,553	250	510	154	81,789
Total previous week.....	7,824	1,112	4,594	8	120	156	217,411

The market for tobacco the past week has been inactive; prices unsettled and nominal. In Kentucky leaf, the sales of the week are limited to about 400 hhds., in small lots, to shippers, and for local consumption. Prices are high, in the face of the late decline in gold, freights are high, and therefore shippers cannot operate to any extent at late prices; while, with unfavorable crop accounts, holders are not disposed to give way in prices. Parties being thus wide apart in their views, there is a mutual cessation of offerings and inquiry, the stock is only 18,818 hhds. against 20,573 last November. Seed leaf also remains dull; it is held very firm, but there is very little demand. It is remarked, by Messrs. Gans & Son, that, "as to the new crop, we are confident that at least we will have 80,000 cases, as stated in our report of last month. We learn that already considerable purchases have been made of New York State, at 20c@25c; Massachusetts, at from 25c to 35c; of Housatonic tobacco at from 25c@30c for running crops; and Hartford County wrappers at 50c. This is, in our opinion, 25@30 per cent too high for the starting price." The sales in this market embrace about 320 cases, including a line of old Connecticut, at 25c, and new Connecticut wrappers 45c to 65c, with a straight lot of Ohio on private terms. Spanish tobacco is dull, sales 150 bales Yaraon, private terms, and 200 bales Havana, at 36c, gold, in bond, and 95c@110c, currency, duty paid. The stock the past month has increased to 13,621 bales against 9,211 bales last month, and 10,522 last November. Manufactured tobacco has become quiet.

The following are the exports of tobacco from New York for the past week:

## EXPORTS OF TOBACCO FROM NEW YORK.

	Hhds.	Cases.	Bales.	Man'd lbs.
Liverpool.....	11	.....	.....	22,452
London.....	47	.....	.....	9,800
Bremen.....	108	30	894	.....
Hamburg.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam.....	287	25	2,323	.....
Fiume.....	363	.....	.....	.....
Melbourne.....	6	.....	.....	128,548
British North Am. Colonies.....	20	14	.....	26,105
British West Indies.....	4	.....	61	480
Cuba.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Argentine Republic.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Chili.....	.....	105	.....	21,349
Total.....	851	180	2,708	207,234

The direction of the foreign exports for the two week, from the other ports, has been as follows:

From Baltimore—To Marseilles 722 hhds....To Liverpool 39 do....To Harbor Grace, N. F. 21 pkgs.  
From Boston—To St. Thomas, 1 hhd....To Hayti 20 hf bales....To Gonaives 20 hfd....To St. Johns 30 boxes....To Halifax and Charlottetown 6 hhd....To the Provinces 2 hds, 9 boxes and 6 half do....To other foreign 122 hf boxes.  
From New Orleans—To Ruatan 5 pkgs.  
From San Francisco—To Honolulu 93 cases....To Burrards Inlet 4 do.

\* The exports in this table to European ports are made up from manifests, verified and corrected by an inspection of the cargo.

## BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, November 5, 1869, P. M.

The market the past week has been depressed for Flour, Wheat and Barley, and firmer for Corn and Oats, but the whole closing flat,

The receipts of Flour have been more liberal, though still smaller than on the corresponding week of 1868,—but coming upon a market already oppressed with lower quotations from abroad, and declining gold, lower prices have been the result, in which all grades have about equally shared. The stocks continue small, for there has been no opportunity for extensive accumulation, but there is little disposition to send Flour to store, as it is plain that the railroads will have no difficulty in keeping up our supplies. The very low grades, such as superfine and unsound extra, have been most wanted, and, at the concession, they have moved pretty freely for export. The medium and better grades have been reduced 25@50c. per bbl, in order to induce the trade to purchase more freely. The decline in Southern Family Flour is especially marked.

The market to day was seriously depressed by large receipts and pressure to sell; there were large sales of unsound superfine and extra State and Western at \$5@5 40, for export.

Wheat has come forward very freely from the break in the canal. The quotations from abroad, except the closing last night and the opening this morning, have been constantly declining, in the face of very small receipts at Liverpool. Gold and exchange have declined, and this discouraged the speculation with which the first receipts from the canal were received. A decline in ocean freights has been the only circumstance operating in favor of sellers, and there is consequently a decline of 2@3c per bushel. This concession is most decided in the inferior and unsound Reds, both Spring and Winter; the better qualities have been better supported, partly by their comparative scarcity, some speculation, and a demand for shipment by sail. White Wheats are scarce, with an inquiry for export; a cargo of White Canada was taken by a shipper at \$1 43, in bond. The business of the week for export has been mainly at \$1 40@1 44 for Amber Winter, and \$1 28@1 32 for fair No. 2 Spring, closing at the lower figures.

Corn has been subject to wide fluctuations; as low as \$1 01 for prime Mixed, and as high as \$1 08. The receipts this week have been of much better average quality than for some months, and this has narrowed the range of prices. The liberal receipts have been met by a brisk demand from the local and coastwise trade; but yesterday, on the assumption that our supplies of Western Corn for the coming winter are to be much curtailed, while those from the South of the new crop will be quite deficient, an active speculation took place. Corn was bought largely by parties who design sending to store, and the price advanced four cents per bushel, but were lower to-day, prime cargoes of Mixed closing at \$1 03.

Oats, from actual scarcity, advanced 2@3c per bushel, but with freer supplies yesterday, a portion of the improvement was lost; prime Western canal loads closed at 64c.

Rye remains dull and almost nominal.

Barley has been in better supply, and prices have declined 10@15c per bushel; our outside quotation is for prime Canada West.

Barley Malt is also lower, but so unsettled as to be difficult to quote.

Canada Peas are still nominal.

The following are closing quotations:

Flour—	Superfine.....	5 bbl. \$5 20@ 5 50	Wheat, Spring, per bush.	\$1 06@ 1 18
	Extra State.....	5 75@ 6 00	Red Winter.....	1 25@ 1 35
	Extra Western, com-	5 60@ 5 85	Amber do.....	1 39@ 1 41
	mon.....	5 60@ 5 85	White.....	1 43@ 1 55
	Double Extra Western	6 20@ 6 50	White California.....	.....
	and St. Louis.....	5 80@ 6 40	Corn, Western Mix'd, new	97@ 1 04
	Southern supers.....	6 20@ 6 50	Yellow new.....	1 06@ 1 10
	Southern, extra and	6 20@ 6 50	White new.....	1 08@ 1 09
	family.....	6 20@ 6 50	Rye.....	1 02@ 1 12
	California.....	6 20@ 6 50	Barley.....	62@ 66
	Rye Flour, fine and super	4 75@ 6 00	Malt.....	1 10@ 1 15
	fine.....	4 75@ 6 00	Peas, Canada.....	.....
	Corn Meal.....	5 00@ 5 75		

**The movement in breadstuffs at this market has been as follows:**

	1899.		1908.	
	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour, bb's.....	100,835	2,609,235	130,055	2,341,005
Corn meal, bbl's.....	2,340	178,545	8,360	227,125
Wheat, bush.....	1,139,885	18,413,395	821,130	9,546,735
Corn, bush.....	1,644,975	9,158,565	933,180	17,763,825
Eye, bush.....	137,450	25,305	35,305	394,375
Barley, &c, bush.....	127,545	1,113,305	354,545	1,989,450
Oats, bush.....	880,170	5,790,155	309,405	8,918,750

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JAN. 1.							
To	Flour,	C. meal,	Wheat,	Rye,	Barley,	Oats.	Corn.
Gt. Brit. week.....	bush.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Since Jan. 1.....	549,699	35	1,347,537	.....	.....	17,000	1,387,505
N. A. Col. week.....	9,817	598	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Since Jan. 1.....	170,076	23,979	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,384
West Ind. week.....	4,099	1,063	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Since Jan. 1.....	294,313	59,336	225	.....	.....	27,665	135,513
Total exp't, week 31,535	1,735	258,011	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Since Jan. 1, 1869, 146,162	11,880	15,837,149	139,876	75	47,185	1,639,001	10,883
Same time, 1868, 130,623	169,324	4,535,731	152,993	90	60,715	5,612,954	.....
Since Jan. 1 from—							
Boston.....	150,949	28,347	.....	50	.....	61,868	10,883
Philadelphia.....	120,111	29,089	172,948	.....	.....	7,202	57,225
Baltimore.....	268,677	23,525	656,906	.....	10	3,847	532,221

The following tables, prepared for the CHRONICLE by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the New York Produce Exchange, show the grain in sight and the movement of breadstuffs to the latest mail dates :

GRAIN IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES.				
	1899.			1897.
	Oct. 30.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 2.
Wheat, bush.....	986,475	655,047	1,416,328	647,577
Corn, bush.....	321,429	261,082	2,873,017	1,668,651
Oats, bush.....	212,418	180,949	2,066,974	1,819,304
Barley, bush.....	13,745	6,092	228,144	332,384
Rye, bush.....	31,700	31,700	85,100	62,894
Peas, bush.....	7,457	8,937	64,618	7,114
Malt, bush.....	63,445	71,146	14,327	64,502
Total grain, bush.....	1,632,569	1,167,963	6,758,508	4,598,356
California wheat 150,000 bushels.				

RECEIPTS AT LAKE PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 30.							
At	Flour. bbls. (196 lbs.)	Wheat. bush. (60 lbs.)	Corn. bush. (56 lbs.)	Oats. bush. (32 lbs.)	Barley. bush. (48 lbs.)	Rye. bush. (56 lbs.)	
Chicago.....	51,636	553,412	830,996	409,592	73,148	33,321	
Milwaukee.....	750	750	1,971	17,436	6,238	4,976	
Totals.....	50,881	129,065	835,967	427,028	79,386	4,780	
Detroit.....	32,273	32,285	1,112	11,457	10,736		
Cleveland.....	10,000	80,000	18,500	19,160	8,000	2,800	
Totals.....	153,739	1,552,837	888,918	469,132	122,126	47,776	
Previous week.....	145,928	1,576,951	826,503	490,781	100,190	40,886	
Correspond'g week.	68, 126,974	1,591,585	440,447	825,213	137,607	70,693	
"	67, 138,908	1,498,570	483,532	582,735	73,592	69,932	
"	66, 166,985	1,141,636	401,062	367,699	158,898	77,469	
"	65, 125,810	648,513	345,902	113,840	71,026	21,138	

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports, from January 1 to Oct. 30 inclusive, for four years :

	1860	1868	1867	1866
Flour.....bbls.	4,148,441	3,480,022	3,068,650	3,263,708
Wheat.....bush.	37,682,521	37,449,954	34,800,138	33,683,870
Corn.....bush.	38,481,811	38,798,105	38,444,107	38,104,733
Oats.....bush.	11,749,590	17,498,950	12,897,425	11,831,819
Barley.....bush.	1,298,309	2,531,930	2,662,680	1,778,738
Rye.....bush.	1,232,386	1,534,019	1,569,591	1,969,593
Total.....bush.	80,444,517	77,617,991	70,261,991	74,994,058

And from August 1st to October 31, for four years :

Flour.....bbls.	1869. 1,306,796	1868. 1,751,406	1867. 1,648,435	1866. 1,463,403
Wheat.....bushels.	19,064,853	19,067,980	19,583,734	12,562,631
Cor'n.....	11,715,753	9,642,027	9,970,553	12,865,861
Oats.....	5,657,330	11,124,713	9,214,025	3,055,022
Barley.....	895,775	1,193,201	2,114,343	1,177,363
Rye.....	677,368	1,303,256	990,058	.....
Total grain, bushels.....	38,044,101	49,081,075	41,878,733	30,456,532

EASTWARD MOVEMENT from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo and Cleveland for week ending October 30, including, in 1869, rail shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for the latter year :

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Week ending Oct. 30.....	122,853	1,374,977	539,569	268,095	27,822	19,64
Previous week.....	124,192	1,390,316	598,716	334,695	26,107	39,228
Cor. week, 1897.....	77,755	1,353,090	20,855	613,518	20,540	33,228
" 1897.....	104,318	1,317,474	483,284	646,480	39,393	10,62
" 1896.....	54,973	1,117,034	660,633	250,027	89,258	140,87
" 1895.....	69,976	630,815	614,178	128,222	9,148	63,24

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from same ports, including rail, (excepting Cleveland) from the opening of navigation to October 30, for four years, viz.:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls.....	2,037,855	1,818,632	1,412,999	1,629,866
Wheat, bush.....	27,997,876	18,945,465	15,980,081	16,306,809
Corn, bush.....	19,474,396	34,403,485	30,119,819	32,119,819
Oats, bush.....	7,063,578	12,194,466	8,283,631	8,737,185
Barley, bush.....	183,268	113,081	1,301,869	850,600
Rye, bush.....	341,821	832,435	990,859	1,225,699
<b>Total grain, bush.....</b>	<b>55,090,904</b>	<b>55,895,237</b>	<b>46,527,845</b>	<b>50,082,211</b>

GRAIN "IN SIGHT" OCT. 30, 1869

	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley bush.
In store at New York .....	986,475	321,499	202,818	13,747
In store at Buffalo .....	886,962	502,945	327,948	114,796
In store at Chicago ..	952,183	704,478	555,808	200,582

In store at Milwaukee	552,000		
Afloat on N. Y. canal & tide water	9,965,763	1,461,687	938,514
Afloat on lakes for Buffalo and Oswego	941,075	321,613	1,102,328
Rail shipments from Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo for week	393,445	223,921	144,531
		43,091	27,502
Total in store and in transit Oct. 30.	7,787,842	3,373,873	1,459,350
" " " " Oct. 20	7,514,550	3,979,557	1,086,405
" " " " Oct. 16	7,131,740	3,583,743	1,099,271
" " " " Oct. 9	6,312,051	3,940,346	1,081,743
" " " " Oct. 2	5,659,455	4,732,383	1,121,113
" " " " Oct. 2			1,085,594

## GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 5, 1869.

The course of trade during the week has been marked by declining prices in the principal grocery markets, a good part of which may be attributed to the steady fall in the price of gold which has settled from 128½, at which it closed one week ago, to 127½, at which it closes to-night.

The amount of business done, notwithstanding the lower prices, has not been large. The occurrence of the State election occasioned scarcely a ripple of interruption upon the current of business, and the inactivity must be certain to find its source in a general languor of the trade. The advance in westward freight alluded to in our last report has been made, but is inconsiderable, the new arrangement being upon the basis of \$1.40 per cwt. for first class freight to Chicago, instead of \$1.25, which was the existing tariff.

Raw sugars have declined steadily, losing  $\frac{3}{4}$  since our last report, and closing without strength. The decrease in firmness is owing partly to the lower rates of gold, and partly to the liberal offers of holders. Refined sugars have also declined, selling quite readily, however, and prices are  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower.

Molasses has been in good demand, and there has been an improvement in the amount of business done; but in this line of groceries also, prices have fallen off very decidedly, and close without firmness.

Teas have been quiet and prices about as last quoted.

Coffee is steady, and the market closes firm with prices sustained at our previous quotations.

Imports of the week have been comparatively small, and of little importance. There have been no receipts of tea; 12,427 bags of Rio coffee, and 123 bags of Jamaica. Receipts of Sugar and Molasses are also small.

The imports at New York for the week, and at the several ports since January 1, are given below under their respective heads. The totals are as follows:

		At N. York. this Week.	Total at all ports	
			From Jan 1 to date- 1869.	1868.
Tea.....	lbs.		40,967,464	32,250,162
Tea (indirect import).....	pkgs.		34,140	33,699
Coffee.....	1869		98,088	98,088
Coffee, other.....	bags, 123		285,096	337,900
Sugar.....	boxes, 900		554,241	429,411
Sugar.....	hhds, 2,130		539,387	547,636
Sugar.....	bags, 658,053		899,373	899,373
Molasses.....	1869		341,732	341,732
Molasses, New Orleans.....	bbls, 17,643			11,077

**TEA.**

The week has elicited only a very moderate trade in teas. For Invoices the demand has been unimportant and sales are of small amount. In Lines there has been a fair business and we notice more inquiry for Oologs in which the poor qualities have fully shared, and which has taken up quite freely most of the offerings in this branch of the trade. The operations have been, it is thought, on speculative account mostly, they include to-day nearly 8,000 half chests of Oologs, sold from second hands. The reported sales are 5,481 half-chests of Green, 3,260 do of Oologs, and 600 do of Japans.

There have been no receipts during the week.

**COFFEE.**

For Rio Coffee the demand has been fair and with light offerings prices have been steady. The semi-monthly telegram from Rio de Janeiro, under date of October 8th, was received on Monday. The shipment to and sales of Coffee for the United States between steamers fall considerably below those reported in the next preceding telegram and our market has been strengthened by the advices. In West India Coffee the movement has been unimportant, but the market remains very firm. Stocks, both in these and in Brazil Coffee, are very light. Among the sales of the week a noticeable one has been that of some 500 bags of Plantation Ceylon Coffee at 25c, gold. Among the sales are 18,497 bags of Rio; 1,200 do of Laguayra, and 500 do of Plantation Ceylon.

The imports for the week have been moderate, including three cargoes of Rio, as follows: "P. C. Warwick," 4,559 bags; "Harriet Thomas," 3,668 bags; "Foreningen," 4,200 bags. Of other sorts only 123 bags of Jamaica have come to hand.

The stock of Rio Nov. 4, and imports since Jan. 1, are as follows :

	In Bags.	New York.	Phila- delphia.	Balti- more.	New Savan. & Orleans. Mobile.	Gal- veston.	Total
Stock.....		63,860		18,000	3,000	1,000	85,860
Same date 1868.		139,436	3,000	81,000	2,000	4,500	180,936
Imports.....		629,697	8,900	263,877	77,068	19,666	989,998
" in 1868.		641,430	13,788	230,961	87,871	18,081	942,961



Of other sorts the stock at New York, Nov. 4 and the imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 were as follows:

	New York	Boston	Philadel.	Balt.	N. Orleans	Total imports at all the ports.
Intags.	Stock.	Import.	Import.	Import.	Import.	
Java.....	1736	45,762	17,375	.....	.....	
Singapore.....	.....	4,834	13,366	1,109	.....	
Ceylon.....	.....	17,109	948	.....	.....	
Maracaibo.....	.....	52,229	.....	.....	.....	
Laguayra.....	1,713	30,543	.....	18,763	.....	
St. Domingo.....	1,173	64,005	7,593	.....	.....	
Other.....	5,162	16,835	1,163	1,254	1,008	1,246
Total.....	8,759	221,337	40,440	21,125	1,009	1,346
Same '68.....	80,285	263,174	47,529	22,638	1,879	207

\* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags. † Also 47,391 mats.

#### SUGAR.

Prices have continued to decline and have dropped  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in raw sugars since our last. The loss has not been quite so marked in sugars of grocery grades, but they have been weak at at least  $\frac{1}{4}$  to lower rates. Refiners have been discouraged by the depreciating rates realised by their products, and have reduced their purchases very considerably, while Western buyers have held off in anticipation of the receipts of Louisiana sugar, and the trade here have found themselves sufficiently well stocked for their wants. One element of weakness has been the disposition of holders to "unload," and the liberal offerings made in consequence. The sales include 8,439 hhds of Cuba, 200 do Demerara, 321 do Porto Rico, 4,767 boxes of Havana and 18,854 bags of Manila.

Imports for the week at New York, and stock on hand November 4, were as follows:

	Cuba, bxs.	Cuba, P. Rico, *hhds.	Other, *hhds.	Brazil, bgs.	M'nla, &c. bgs.
Imports this week ..	900	1,629	501	.....	.....
Stock on hand.....	101,181	75,076	.....	149,476	.....
Same time 1868.....	29,551	43,882	.....	39,473	.....
" " 1867.....	49,287	27,061	.....	17,903	.....

Imports at the several ports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

	Boxes	Hhds	Brazil, bgs.	Manila bgs.
Imp's since Jan. 1 at New York	1869. 1868. 1869. 1868.	1869. 1868.	1869. 1868.	1869. 1868.
Portland.....	8,833 18,886	5,833 11,046	.....	.....
Boston.....	33,616 60,863	66,263 69,239	12,600 159,486	.....
Philadel.....	31,573 63,519	63,545 71,394	48,850	.....
Baltimore.....	42,762 97,297	63,609 61,582	10,955	.....
N. Orleans.....	78,397 62,809	9,615 12,398	.....	.....
Total.....	554,241 429,419	629,337 547,621	208,991 444,067	.....

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

#### MOLASSES.

There has been more activity in this line of Groceries but at considerably lower prices, the rates at which the bulk of the week's transactions have taken place having been from 3 to 5c lower than those recently current. The sales have been mostly from the finer grades suitable for grocers' use, the main stock of inferior Molasses remaining almost undisturbed. In the scarcity of fine grades the arrival of the new crop of Domestic is awaited with some eagerness. The sales comprise 539 hhds of Cuba, 951 do of Porto Rico, and 70 bbls of New Orleans.

The receipts of the week at New York, and the stock on hand November 4, were as follows:

	Cuba, *Hhds.	P. Rico, *Hhds.	Demerara, *Hhds.	Other, *Hhds.	N. O. Bbls.
Imports this week.....	794	751	80	.....	.....
Stock on hand.....	7,936	1,989	1,087	.....	.....
same time 1868.....	9,938	2,353	1,974	.....	.....

Imports at the several ports since January 1 have been as follows:

	Hhds	N. O. bbls.
Total imports since Jan. 1 at New York.....	1869. 1868. 1869. 1868.	1869. 1868.
Portland.....	139,342 29,966	164,396 56,117
Boston.....	40,321 46,321	54,228 762
Philadelphia.....	91,207 91,207	77,460 2,732
Baltimore.....	22,610 22,610	22,478 434
New Orleans.....	11,736 11,736	18,199
Total at all ports.....	341,732	393,878 17,637

\* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

#### SPICES.

The market has been firm for all kinds and active in the way of sales to jobbers. We make no change in our quotations.

#### FRUITS.

In the market for foreign dried fruits there has been very little speculative demand and prices, so far as they have changed, have been in the direction of lower figures. Raisins are firm. Turkish Prunes very quiet at our quoted prices. In domestic dried the principal inquiry has been for dried apples. Of these, few State and scarcely any Western have yet made their appearance. Southern have been active and have advanced; for sliced  $\frac{1}{4}$  to better prices can be obtained, and we learn of some sales of choice fruit made in small lots at prices considerably beyond our trade quotations. We note also that a movement of importance has been inaugurated in this kind of dried fruit, both here and in the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets upon the strength of the injuries inflicted upon the harvest in the West by the late severe frosts. The transactions altogether embrace some 1,400 bbls. Peaches are very quiet, but without any quotable decline. Blackberries are firm at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14c.

In green fruits foreign varieties, except for Messina Lemons, have been in rather light supply. The late and anticipated arrivals of the latter have reduced the prices somewhat and they are now jobbing at \$7 50 to \$8 00 per box. Barracoa and Havana Oranges still command \$12 00 per bbl. A cargo of Barracoa Bananas were received during the week in very poor order and sold at \$1 50 to \$2 00 per bunch. Coconuts are unchanged at \$35 per thousand for Barracoa, and \$60 per thousand for Carthagena. Green Apples have been changing hands

with considerable rapidity. Few selected fruits have been selling at \$4 25 to \$4 50 per bbl. by the carload; at the close there is a shade less animation in the market. Other domestic fruits have been unchanged. We annex ruling quotations in first hands:

#### Tea.

DUTY: 25 cents per lb.

	Duty paid.	
Hyson, Common to fair...	75 @ 85	
do Superior to fine...	90 @ 100	
do Ex fine to finest...	105 @ 120	
Y'g Hyson, Com. to fair...	72 @ 78	
do Super. to fine...	82 @ 111	
do Ex fine to finest...	125 @ 150	
Ganp. & Imp., Com. to fair	85 @ 100	
do Sup. to fine...	100 @ 125	
do do Ex. f. to finest...	101 @ 120	
H. Sk. & Tw'key, C. to fair	68 @ 73	
do do Sup. to fine...	75 @ 82	

#### Coffee.

DUTY: When imported direct in American or equalized vessels from the place of its growth or production; also, the growth of countries this side the Cape of Good Hope when imported indirectly in American or equalized vessels, 5 cents per lb.; all other, 10 per cent ad valorem in addition.

do Prime, duty paid...	gold 114 @ 12	Native Ceylon.....	gold 174 @ 19
do good 1.....	gold 104 @ 114	Maracaibo.....	gold 164 @ 204
do fair.....	gold 94 @ 10	Laguayra.....	gold 164 @ 19
do ordinary.....	gold 84 @ 9	St. Domingo, in bond.....	gold 104 @ 104
Java, mats and bags.....	gold 23 @ 24	Jamaica.....	gold 15 @ 16

#### Sugar.

DUTY: On raw or brown sugar, not above No. 12 Dutch standard, 3; on white or clarified, above No. 12 and not above No. 15 Dutch standard, none fixed, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; above 15 and not over 20, 4; on refined, 5; and on Melado 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb. Cuba, inf. to com. refining... 104 @ 101 do do do 19 to 20 142 @ 15 do fair to good do 11 @ 11 do do white 142 @ 154 do pr me..... 114 @ 114 do do do 142 @ 154 do fair to good grocery... 114 @ 114 do do do 142 @ 154 do pr. to choice do 12 @ 124 Brazil, bags..... 11 @ 12 do centrifugal hds & bxs 104 @ 134 Manila, bags..... 104 @ 114 do Molasses..... 6 @ 84 Hard sugar, A..... 134 @ 134 do do B..... 142 @ 142 Hay's, Box, D.S. Nos. 7 to 9, 104 @ 114 do do extra..... 144 @ 144 do do do 10 to 12 11 @ 124 do do do 12 to 15 12 @ 134 do do do 15 to 18 13 @ 144 do do do 18 to 20 14 @ 144

#### Molasses.

DUTY: 8 cents per gallon.

New Orleans.....	\$ gall. 80 @ 93	do Clayed.....	40 @ 46
Porto Rico.....	50 @ 70	Barbadoes.....	45 @ 60
Cuba Muscovado, refining.....	48 @ 55		

#### Spices.

DUTY: mace, 40 cents; nutmegs, 50; cassia and cloves, 20; pepper and pimento, 15; all ginger root, 5 cents. Cassia Batavia, gold, 2 lb 44 @ 45 Pepper, in bond..... (gold) 104 @ 104 Cassia, in mats, gold 45 @ 46 Pepper, Singapore..... 254 @ 260 Ginger, race and A (gold) 12 @ 124 do Sumatra..... 25 @ 26 Mace..... (gold) 1 @ 130 Pimento, Jamaica (gold) 19 @ 20 Nutmegs, casks..... 1 @ 10 1 @ 15 do in bond..... (gold) 54 @ 4 Cloves..... (gold) 26 @ 262 do cases Penang. 1 @ 10 1 @ 15

#### Fruit.

DUTY: Raisins, Currants, Figs, Plums and Prunes, 5; Shelled Almonds, Almonds, 6; other nuts, 2; Dates, 2; Pea Nuts, 1; Shelled do, 14; Filberts and Walnuts, 3 cents. Raisins, 50; Preserved Ginger, 50; Green Fruits, 5 cent ad val. Raisins, seedless, 7 75 @ 8 00 Sardines..... 174 @ 18 do Layer, new, 7 lb box 4 40 @ 4 40 Figs, Smyrna..... 18 @ 18 do Valencia, old 7 lb 15 @ 15 do New..... 18 @ 22 do do new..... 18 @ 22 Brazil Nuts..... 15 @ 16 Currants, new..... 14 @ 14 Filberts, Sicily..... 15 @ 16 Citron, Leghorn..... 36 @ 36 Walnuts, Bordeaux..... 19 @ 19 Prunes, Turkish..... 12 @ 14 Macaroni, Italian..... 18 @ 18 Dates..... 12 @ 12 Dried Fruit— Almonds, Laguedes..... 23 @ 23 Apples, Southern, 7 @ 94 do Provenca..... 23 @ 23 do do sliced 94 @ 11 do Stilly, Soft Shell..... 16 @ 16 Blackberries..... 14 @ 14 do Shelled, Spanish 39 @ 40 Peaches, pared new..... 20 @ 22 Sardines..... 11 @ 11 Peaches, unpared..... 84 @ 11

### THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., November 5, 1869.

The market during the week has been inactive with a downward tendency in prices of some goods. Cotton has been rather weak under the large receipts of the incoming crop, and with an unimportant demand for goods there has been nothing to support prices, except, in some particular instances, the smallness of stocks.

In consequence, however, of the low prices already touched, there has not been a further general decline in Sheetings, and Prints have even shown more firmness for new styles. There is a tolerably healthy condition of affairs on the market, taken altogether, and if we could look for any decided activity soon the prospects would be very fair; as it is, there seems to be reason to expect only a moderate demand during this part of the season, but probably better than at the same time in previous years, on account of the small stocks held in the interior.

As to the sentiment of manufacturers about stocking up with Cotton for their mills, we believe that the more general feeling is, that at 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents cotton will be a good purchase, and should it decline to that price for present or future delivery, large purchases would be made on manufacturers' account.

The exports of dry goods for the past week, and since January 1, 1869, and the total for the same time in 1868 and 1869 are shown in the following table:

	Domestic.	Val.	Dry Goods packages.	Val.	Domestic.	Val.
Exports to	pkgs.				pkgs.	
Cuba.....	2	\$191	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish West Indies.....	35	2,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	85	4,487	.....	.....	.....	.....

Brazil.....	23	3,106	....	....	....
Cisleptine Republic.	23	3,384	....	....	....
Pera.....	40	1,800	....	....	....
Liverpool.....	....	....	26	16,593	....
Havre.....	....	....	....	10,991	....
St. Pierre.....	....	....	....	19	....
Gonaives.....	....	....	....	20	....
Hayti.....	....	....	....	60	....
St. Domingo.....	....	....	....	13	....
British Provinces.....	....	....	....	19	....
Total this week.....	183	\$15,189	65	\$27,884	130
Since Jan. 1, 1869.....	18,355	1,970,665	4,473	\$94,625	6,085
Same time 1868.....	31,990	1,292,867	4,294	1,363,070	7,415
" " 1860.....	78,873	....	....	....	31,900

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of the leading jobbers:

**BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are still dull, except in some few of the finer grades, which have been in fair request at firm rates. Other brands admit of a concession in agents' hands, and in some instances jobbers have offered them at rates fully one cent below prices in first hands. The demand is limited, however, and there is little probability we think of any resumption of activity in operations before the opening of next season, unless the low rates should tempt speculators to take hold. Agawam F 36 12½, Amoskeag A 36 15½, do Z 36 11½, Atlantic A 36 15½, do H 36 15, do P 36 12½, do L 36 14, Appleton A 36 15, Augusta 36 14½, do 30 18, Broadway 36 12½, Bedford R 30 10, Boott H 27 11, do O 34 12, do S 40 14, do W 45 19, Commonwealth O 27 8, Grafton A 27 9, Graniteville AA 36 15½, do EE 36 14½, Great Falls M 36 18, do S 33 11½, Indian Head 36 15½, do 30 18, Indian Orchard A 40 15, do C 36 13½, do BB 36 12½, do W 34 12, do NN 36 14½, Laconia O 39 14½, do B 37 14, do E 36 12½, Lawrence A 36 12½, do C 36 15, do F 36 13, do G 34 12½, do H 27 11½, do LL 36 12½, Lyman O 36 14, do E 36 15½, Massachusetts BB 36 13½, do J 30 12, Medford 36 14, Nashua fine 33 14, do 36 15½, do E 40 18, Newmarket A 13, Pacific extra 36 15½, do H 36 15, do L 36 14, Pepperell 7-4 —, do 8-4 35, do 9-4 40, do 10-4 45, do 11-4 —, Pepperell E fine 39 14½, do R 36 14, do O 33 12½, do N 30 12½, do G 30 18, Pocasset F 30 10, do K 36 13½, do Canoe 40 16, Saranac fine O 33 14, do R 36 15½, do E 39 17½, Sigourney 36 10½, Stark A 36 15, Swift River 36 12, Tiger 27 9, Tremont M 33 11.

**BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS** are in fair request for the leading makes, while medium and lower grades can be moved only upon concessions, and not then to a large extent. The present condition of rates and the weak state of the market for the raw material, combined with the uncertainty in financial matters, has rendered buyers very timid, and they invest only upon actual wants. Several brands of leading makes are extremely scarce, and for these agents will not accept orders for future delivery except at full value, or, in other words, from 1 to 1½ cents advance on present nominal rates. Stocks of all grades are by no means excessive. Amoskeag 46 19, do 42 17½, do 54 24, American A 36 14, Androscoggin L 36 16½, Auburn 36 —, Attawaugan XX 36 1½, do X 36 10, Atlantic Cambrie 36 24, Ballou & Son 36 14, do 31 11½, Bartlett's 36 15½, do 33 14, Bates XX 36 17½, do B 33 14, Blackstone 36 15, do D 37 13½, Boott B 36 15, do C 33 13½, do E 36 12½, do H 28 11½, do O 30 12½, do R 23 10, do W 45 19½, Clarke 36 20, Dwight 40 21, Ellerton 10-4 50, Forestdale 36 16, Fruit of the Loom 36 17, Globe 27 8½, Gold Medal 36 15, Green Mfg Co 36 12, do 31 10½, Great Falls Q 36 15½, do J 33 —, do S 31 12, do A 32 14, Hill's Semp. Idem 36 15, do 33 14½, Hope 36 15, James 36 14½, do 33 13½, do 31 —, Lawrence B 36 15, Lonsdale 36 16½, Masonville 36 17, Newmarket O 36 —, New York Mills 36 22½, Pepperell 6-4 30, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Rosebuds 36 15½, Red Bank 36 12, do 33 11, Slater J. & W. 36 —, Tuscarora 36 18, Utica 5-4 32½, do 6-4 27½, do 9-4 62½, do 10-4 67½, Waltham X 33 —, do 42 18, do 6-4 32½, do 8-4 40, do 9-4 45, do 10-4 50, Wamsutta 45 28, do 40½ 25, do 36 20, Washington 33 9½.

**BROWN DRILLS** have been dull. Amoskeag 17½, Graniteville D 16, Hamilton 17, Laconia 17, Pepperell 17, Stark A 17, do H 15½.

**PRINTS** are improving gradually; new goods in desirable styles are taken about as fast as opened at the reduced prices, and stocks of these are quite small in both first and second hands, while old stock in *passé* and undesirable styles is really a drag on the market. The number of poor designs produced this year is large, and buyers, in view of the other circumstances depressing the market during the past season, were not sufficiently tempted with the array of the patterns submitted; hence the accumulation of stock. The prospects for the ensuing season in the way of designs, however, promise well, and we have no doubt but the business will compensate in a great measure for the past season's. Allens 12, American 12½, Amoskeag —, Arnolds 10½, Conestoga 12½, Dunsell's 12½, Freeman 10½, Gloucester 12, Hamilton 13½, Home 8½, Lancaster 12, London mourning 11½, Mallory 12, Manchester 12½, Merri-mac D 12½, do pink and purple 15, do W 14, Oriental 12, Pacific 12½, Richmond's 12, Simpson Mourning 11½, Sprague's purple and pink 13½, do blue 13½, do shirtings 13½, Wamsutta 9½.

**PRINT CLOTHS** are slightly improved, but the change is not sufficiently marked to render holders any satisfaction. Printers engage small amounts for casual and ordered work, but refrain from entering into any large transactions; speculators may push the market a little after a while, as the time grows nearer for printers to lay in for spring work; 64 cloth of standard quality has been sold at 7½ cents, and other transactions at 7½ cents; prices are merely nominal, however.

**MUSLIN DELAINES** are in good demand; large quantities in the aggregate are moving on orders, while the city and near-by trade absorb quite respectable amounts. Rates are quite firmly maintained, and the exhibit which this line presents is extremely satisfactory to all parties. Hamilton 20, Tycoon Repe 27½, Lowell 20, Pacific Armures 20, do Robe de C 22½, do Alpacas 22½, do 6-4 26, Percalès 4-4 31, Pekin Lustres 17.

**GINGHAMS** are in fair, steady request, but the market on the whole is not very brisk; the advanced state of the season accounts for this however. Rates are unchanged, and, upon the whole, quite firm. Stocks are rather small, and sold pretty well up. Allamance paid 18,

Caledonia 14, Earleton 22½-25, Glasgow 16, Hampden 16, Lancaster 17, Pequa 13½.

**COTTON FLANNELS** are quite active compared with the majority of cotton goods, and stocks in jobbers' hands are much reduced, which fact has strengthened the views of agents considerably. Brown—Amoskeag AA 32, do A 24, Ellerton N 27, do O 24, do P 21½, Great Falls F 23, Laconia 18½. Bleached—Amoskeag A 27, do B 25, Ellerton W H 42, do N 30, Great Falls F 25, Naumkeag F 19.

**OTHER COTTON GOODS** have been inactive. Ticks have been reduced in price, and others will probably follow soon.

**CHECKS.**—Caledonia 70 27½, do 50 26, do 12 26½, do 11 22½, Kennebeck 25, Lark No. 2 12½-13, Medford 13, Park No. 60 19, do 70 21, do 80 24, do 90 27½, do 100 30, Pequa No. 1,200 13½, do 2,000 25, do 2,800 27½, Star Mills 12 18, do 20 22, Union No. 20 25, do 50 27½, Watts No. 80 16.

**TICKINGS.**—Albany 11, American 14½, Amoskeag A C A 34, do A 27, do B 22, do C 20, do D 18, Blackstone River 17, Conestoga extra 32 25, do 36 30, Cordie AAA 29, do BB 17½, Hamilton 25, do D —, Lewiston 36 34, do 32 30, do 30 26½, Mees, and W'km's 29, Pearl River 31, Pemberton A 25, do E 18½, Swift River 16, Thorndike 17, Whittenden A 22½, Willow Brook No. 1 28, York 30 26, do 32 32½.

**STRIPES.**—Albany 11, Algodon 16½, American 14-15, Amoskeag 21-22, Boston 12½, Hamilton 22, Haymaker 14½ 15, Sheridan A 14½, do G 15½, Uncasville A 17, do B 16, Whittenton AA 20, do A 20, do BB 17, do C 15, York 25.

**DRINKS.**—Amoskeag 28, Blue Hill 13, Beaver Cr. blue 24½, do CC 17½, Columbian heavy 26, Haymaker Bro 16, Manchester 20, Otis AXX 44, do BB 22, do CC 19, Pearl River 27, Thorndike 19, York 31.

**CORSET JEANS.**—Amoskeag 14, Androscoggin 13, Bates 12½, Everett 15, Indian Orch. Imp 13, Laconia 15, Naumkeag 15½, Newmarket 12½, Washington satten 17½.

**CAMBRICS.**—Amoskeag 9, Portland 7½, Pequot 10, Victory H 8½, do A 9, Washington 9.

**COTTON BAGS.**—American \$37 50, Androscoggin \$40 00, Arkwright A \$40 00, Great Falls A \$42, Lewiston \$41, Ludlow AA \$—, Stark A \$42 50, do C 3 bush \$27 50, Union A \$27 50.

**COTTON YARNS AND BATS.**—Best Georgia Cotton Yarns Nos. 6 to 12 39, Best South Carolina small skeins 39.

**WOOLN GOODS** are dull and inactive. The demand has fallen off suddenly, and transactions are limited both in numbers and amount. Cloths are quiet, few goods moving beyond those for keeping up stocks in jobbers' hands. Overcoatings are also quiet—clothiers are taking few or none, and about the only trade doing is, as we have stated previously, of cloths for *sorting up*.

**CASSIMERES** are inactive. The finer grades of plaids and fashionable designs are in slight inquiry, but, on the whole, the market is quite dull.

**FLANNELS AND BLANKETS** are moving moderately, although far behind anticipations for the time of the year. Present indications point towards a closing of the season's business in this line.

**KENTUCKY JEANS** are quiet, with rates rather weak.

**SAWLS** are still in active demand for desirable styles, while lesser grades show a slight falling off in inquiry. The business in this line this season thus far has been excellent, and manufacturers may well congratulate themselves on their success. Stocks in jobbers' hands are much reduced, and in agents' hands also, while the leading mills are running night and day to fill orders already placed. The business has been a remunerative one, and the proof of it is shown in the number of really beautiful designs produced.

The auction sales have developed no features differing from what has been reported during the past two weeks. Owners of goods are offering all that the market will bear, while buyers are acting very cautiously, though they are ready to take almost any quantity of goods at their own prices. This determination is followed up from day to day with a persistency which is not unfrequently successful. Latterly the auction sales have shown more interesting features. The election being over, buyers have time to attend to business. Besides this, the steady decline in gold enables owners to offer goods at lower prices, and the auction rooms are better supplied than for some days previously. The attendance was good and the bidding more animated, although at a much lower grade of prices.

#### IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 4, 1869, and the corresponding weeks of 1867 and 1868, have been as follows:

	1867.		1868.		1869.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of wool...	547	\$109,578	541	\$188,444	675	\$232,731
do cotton...	463	137,507	567	158,846	403	115,109
do silk....	427	302,491	323	338,175	433	801,589
do flax....	600	116,216	715	177,221	705	140,559
Miscellaneous dry goods.	286	108,352	229	91,300	400	85,167
Total.....	2,323	\$649,339	2,375	\$649,235	2,616	\$875,455
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	326	\$120,714	323	\$115,347	636	\$234,344
do cotton...	72	23,024	71	16,838	252	73,636
do silk....	57	65,940	20	31,553	79	106,403
do flax....	394	62,094	183	49,123	400	108,139
Miscellaneous dry goods	755	30,897	421	35,995	495	35,992
Total.....	1,564	\$303,659	1,017	\$248,856	1,893	\$544,214
Add ent'd for cons'pt'n.	2,323	649,339	2,375	649,235	2,616	875,455
Total th'wn upon market.	3,887	\$1,151,998	3,392	\$1,098,141	4,448	\$1,419,669
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.						
Manufactures of wool...	549	\$230,754	281	\$106,360	206	\$102,110
do cotton...	163	43,215	154	43,444	222	60,810
do silk....	73	51,098	33	36,444	61	60,351
do flax....	539	146,955	276	84,974	1,096	140,014
Miscellaneous dry goods.	513	35,636	984	17,814	31	10,416
Total.....	1,833	\$538,628	1,738	\$238,096	1,718	\$263,701
Add ent'd for cons'pt'n.	2,323	649,339	2,375	649,235	2,616	875,455
Total entered at the port.	4,156	\$1,187,967	4,113	\$1,187,331	4,334	\$1,239,156



**Railroads.****OFFICE OF THE  
Pacific Mutual Insurance  
COMPANY.**

HOWARD BUILDING, 176 BROADWAY.

New York, January 13th, 1869.  
The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of Section 12 of its charter:  
Outstanding Premiums January 1, 1869.....\$119,049 43  
Premiums received from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1868 inclusive.....524,448 47  
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....\$643,497 90

THIS COMPANY HAS ISSUED NO POLICIES, EXCEPT ON CARGO AND FREIGHT FOR THE VOYAGE.

No Risks have been taken upon Time or upon Hulls of Vessels.

Premiums marked off as Earned, during the period as above.....\$539,084 44  
Paid for Losses and Expenses, less savings, &c., during the same period.....251,184 90  
Return Premiums.....46,992 74

The Company has the following assets:  
Cash in bank and on hand.....\$11,939 51  
United States and other stocks.....532,985 59  
Loans on tickets drawing interest.....188,700 00

Premium notes and bills receivable.....\$813,274 31  
Subscription notes in advance of premiums.....251,512 95  
Re-insurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at.....21,477 7

Total assets.....\$1,166,324 53

**Six Per Cent. Interest.**

on the outstanding Certificates of Profits will be paid to the holder thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 23d day of February next.

The whole of the outstanding Certificates of the Company of the issue of 1864,

will be redeemed and paid in cash, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 23d day of February next, from which date interest thereon will cease. The Certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend in scrips of FORTY Per Cent is declared on the net amount of Earned Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1868, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the sixth day of April next.

By order of the Board.

**TRUSTEES:**

John K. Myers, Alex. M. Earle,  
A. C. Richards, Oliver K. King,  
G. D. H. Gillespie, Wm. T. Blodgett,  
C. E. Milnor, C. H. Ludington,  
Martin Bates, J. L. Smallwood,  
Moses A. Hoppock, Thomas Eakin,  
B. W. Bull, H. C. Southwick,  
Horace B. Claflin, Wm. Hegeman,  
W. M. Richards, James H. Taylor,  
Ephraim L. Corning, Adam T. Bruce,  
A. S. Barnes, Albert B. Strange,  
Egbert Starr, A. Augustus Low,  
A. Wesson, Dean F. Fenner,  
John A. Hayden, Emil Heinemann,  
William Leconey, Jehiel Read,  
John A. Bartow, John K. Waller.  
JOHN K. MYERS, President.  
WILLIAM LECONY, Vice-President.  
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

**Miscellaneous.****REMOVAL.**

**THEODORE POLHEMUS & CO.,**

**Cotton Duck,**

Have removed from 59 Broad Street, to  
Nos. 13 & 15 LISPENARD STREET.

**BEEBE & Co.,**

**HATTERS, AND GENTS' FURNISH-  
GOODS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**FINE SHIRTS,**

No 160 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
**THE LOUISIANA STATE  
Bankers and Brokers.**

**EXTRA QUALITIES OF****AMERICAN & FOREIGN****Bar Iron,**

Including all the usual sizes and shapes of

**ULSTER IRON,**

In lots to suit purchasers,  
**EGLESTON BROTHERS & CO.,**  
Successors to Eggleston, Battell & Co.,  
166 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.

**Dry Goods.****JENKINS, VAILL &  
PEABODY,**

46 LEONARD STREET,

AT GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Sole Agents for the sale of

**COTTONS AND WOOLENS,**

Of Several Mills.

**AMERICAN SILKS.**

MANUFACTURED BY

**CHENEY BROTHERS.****Machine Twist.**

Sewing Silk.

TIAS and Organzines,  
INE ORGANZINES FOR SILK MIXTURE, CASSI-  
MERES.

Foulards and Florentines,

Pongee Handkerchiefs,

Silk Warp Poplins,

Silk Dress Goods,

Belt Ribbons.

SILKS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES TO ORDER.

AGENTS:

**EDWARD H. ARNOLD & SON,**

102 Franklin Street, New York.

**CHENEY & MILLIKEN,**

4 Otis Street, Boston.

**LEONARD BAKER & CO.,**

210 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

**CHASE, STEWART & CO.,**

10 and 12 German Street, Baltimore.



SHOE THREADS,  
LINEN THREADS,  
CARPET THREADS,  
SEWING MACHINE THREADS,  
GILL NETT TWINES, FISH LINES,  
TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

**BARBOUR BROTHERS,**

99 Chambers Street, Corner Church Street, New York  
**WORKS. PATERSON, NEW JERSEY**

**THOS. H. BATE & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES,**  
Fish Hooks and Fishing Tackle.

No. 7 WARREN STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

**Miscellaneous.****John Dwight & Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**SALERATUS,**

**SUPER CARB. SODA, &C.,**

No. 11 Old Slip, New York.

**SCOTCH PIG IRON.**

All the approved Brands of No. 1  
Scotch Pig Iron,  
IN YARD, ON DOCK, AND TO ARRIVE.

In lots to suit purchasers. Apply to  
**HENDERSON BROTHERS,**

No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.

**GUNNY, BORNEO AND****DOMESTIC BAGGING,**

**BALE ROPE & IRON TIES,**

FOR SALE BY

**J. B. Carter & Co.,**

144 Water Street.

**Dry Goods.****JOHN S. &  
EBEN WRIGHT & Co.,**

92 & 94 Franklin Street, New York,  
140 Devonshire Street, Boston.

AGENTS FOR THE

Belknap Mills,  
Columbian Mill Company, Grafton Mills,  
Warren Cotton Mills, Sumner Falls Mills,  
Boston Buck Company, Gilmanton Hosiery Mills,  
Cordis Mills, Pepper Hosiery Mills,  
Thorndike Company, Otis Hosiery Mills,  
And Arlington Mills,  
Fancy Dress Goods, 3-4 and 5-4 Bonbaix Cloth, Imper-  
ial Chinese, Alpaca, Reps, Coburgs, &c., &c.

**Belknap & Grafton**  
Shirtings, Flannels, Rob. Boys, Cassimeres, Repellants  
Cottonades, Domestic, Boys' Checks, Sulloways,  
Shaker Flannels.

Hosiery.

Otis Co., Pepper and Gilmanton Mills' Sulloways  
Shaker Socks, &c., &c.

Blue Denims.

Columbian Heavy, Otis A.A. BB. CC. D. O. E. G  
Union, Arlington, Oxford, Mt. Vernon, Beaver, Cres  
AA. BB. CC. Thorndike, O. Haymaker, Palmer, Bos-  
ton, Northfield, Pawnee, Farmers' and Mechanics  
Brown Denims.

Columbian XXX, Otis BB, Warren A.B.D.X.

Ticks.

Cordis ACE, AAA, BB, Duck A.A.B, Thorndike A.C  
Swift River, Palmer, New England.

Stripes.

Cordis Awning, Thorndike, B.C. Otis CC, Mount Ver-  
non, Columbus, Eagle.

**Warren FF Fine Sheetings.**

BLEA. AND BROWN.

**Brown and Bleached Goods.**

Thorndike H. B. & C. Brown and Bleached Sheetings,  
Hingham, Farmers' AA and Swift River Brown Sheet-  
ings, 40-in. Rocky Mountain Duck, Bear, Raven's Duck

**Theodore Polhemus & Co.**

Manufacturers and Dealers in

**COTTONSAIL DUCK**

And all kinds of

COTTON CANVAS, FELTING DUCK, CAR COVER-  
ING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES  
&C. "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS,  
"AWNING STRIPES."

Also, Agents

**United States Bunting Company.**

A full supply all Widths and Colors always in stock

**13 & 15 LISPENARD STREET.**

E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, THEODORE POLHEMUS,  
J. SPENCER TUNNER, H. D. POLHEMUS, Special

**C. B. & J. F. Mitchell,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

87 & 89 Leonard Street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS

For the Sale of

**COTTONS AND WOOLENS.**

ABM. MILLS E. J. SHIPMAN

**MILLS & SHIPMAN,**

WOOL BROKERS,

**NO. 50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.**

We are prepared to make cash advances upon Wool,  
on the spot or in transit.

**CHRISTY DAVIS,**

**WOOL BROKER,**

No 58 BROADWAY NEW YORK,

Cor of Exchange Place.

**Steamship Companies.**

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

**THROUGH LINE**

**To CALIFORNIA & CHINA,**

Touching at Mexican Ports

AND

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

**On the 5th and 21st of Each Month.**

Leave PIER 42 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street  
at 12 o'clock noon, as above (except when those dates  
fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday)  
for ASPIN WALL, connecting via Panama Railway  
with one of the Company's Steamships from Panama  
for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at MANZANILLO.  
Also, connecting at Panama with steamers for  
SOUTH PACIFIC AND CENTRAL AMERICAN  
PORTS.

One hundred pounds baggage allowed each adult.  
Baggage-masters accompany baggage through, and  
attend to ladies and children without male protectors.  
Baggage received on the dock the day before  
sailing, from steamboats, railroads, and passengers  
who prefer to send them down early. An experienced  
surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply to  
the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot o  
Canal street, North River, New York.

**F. H. BABY, Agent.**

## Miscellaneous.

**BANKING HOUSE OF  
LUTHER KOUNTZE,**

52 Wall Street, New York.

Deposits received from Banks and Individuals, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed thereon at FOUR PER CENT per annum.  
Collections made throughout the United States, the British Provinces and Europe.  
Governments Securities bought and sold.

**H. C. HARDY & SON,**

No. 4 Wall Street, New York.

Execute orders at the New York Stock, Government and Gold Exchanges, in person, and transact a General Banking, Exchange, and Brokerage Business.

**MUNROE & Co.,  
AMERICAN BANKERS.**

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

**JOHN MUNROE & Co.,**

NO. 8 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travellers in all parts of Europe, etc., etc. Exchange on Paris.

**STOKER, TAYLOR & Co.,**

BANKERS.

21 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Sight and Time Bills on LONDON, LIVERPOOL, EDINBURGH and DUBLIN, PARIS, BREMEN, HAMBURG, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THAINE, VIENNA, etc.  
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION.  
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of Europe.

**White, DeFreitas &  
Rathborne,**

Bankers and Brokers, 17 Broad St.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds, bought and sold exclusively on Commission at the New York Stock Exchange.  
Interest allowed on Deposits.  
Refer to WM. H. COX, Esq., Cashier Mechanics National Bank.

**Norway and Swedes Iron**

WM. JE SOP &amp; SONS,

Importers of Norway & Swedes Iron, including UB, AB, SF, and other brands, which they offer for sale at 91 and 93 John street, New York and 133 and 135 Federal street, Boston.  
They have also in stock their usual supply of every description of bar and Sheet Steel.

**MORRIS, TASKER & Co.,**

Pascal Iron Works, Philadelphia.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Tubes, Lap Welded Boiler Flues, Gas Works Castings and Street Mains, Artesian Well Pipes and Tools, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

15 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.****M. BAIRD & Co.,  
PHILADELPHIA.**

All work accurately fitted to gauges and thorough exchangeable. Plan, Material, Workmanship, and Efficiency fully guaranteed.

BAIRD, GEO. BURNHAM. CHAS T. PARRY

**XTENSION TABLES  
(EXCLUSIVELY),**

Of Every Style and Quality, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

**WM. BEERDT, Manufacturer,**

159 WOOSTER STREET,  
BETWEEN PRINCE AND HUTTON STS  
NEW

## Insurance.

**Fire Insurance Agency,  
NO. 62 WALL STREET.  
NEW YORK.****Ætna Insurance Comp'y,  
HARTFORD, CONN.**

Cash Capital.....\$3,000,000 00  
Assets.....\$5,150,931 71

## SPRINGFIELD

**FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.,  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00  
Assets.....\$901,657 11

**Providence Washington**INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00  
Assets.....\$392,425 52

## AMERICAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital.....\$200,000 00  
Assets.....\$324,345 60

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

**North American Fire  
Insurance Co.,**

OFFICE 114 BROADWAY,

BRANCH OFFICE 9 COOPER INSTITUTE THIRD AVENUE.

INCORPORATED 1823.

Cash Capital.....\$500,000 00  
Surplus.....245,911 93  
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st,  
1868, \$745,911 93.

Insures Property against Loss or Damage by Fire at the usual rates.  
Policies issued and Losses paid at the office of the Company, or at its various Agencies in the principal cities in the United States.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.  
R. W. BLEECKER, Vice PresF. H. CARTER, Secretary.  
J. GRISWOLD, General Agent.**Queen Fire Insurance Co**

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000 Stg.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,893,226  
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$1,432,840

Special Fund of \$200,000

Deposited in the Insurance Department at Albany.  
UNITED STATES BRANCH, No. 117 BROADWAY, N. Y.  
GEORGE ADLARD, Manager  
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Secretary.

**THE  
NORTH BRITISH  
AND  
Mercantile Insurance Co**

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATED FUND  
\$14,044,635 31 IN GOLD.

UNITED STATES BRANCH OFFICE,  
50 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.  
EZRA WHITE, Associate Manager  
T. C. ALLYN, Assistant Manager.  
CHAS. E. WHITE, Assistant Manager.

## HARTFORD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$2,000,000.  
Geo. M. COIT, Sec'y. Geo. L. CHASE, Pres.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO  
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital and Surplus \$1,400,000.  
D. W. C. SKILTON, Sec'y. H. KELLOGG, Pres.

Losses promptly adjusted by the Agents here, and paid in current money.

WHITE ALLYN & CO., Agents,  
NO. 50 WILLIAM STREET.

## Insurance

OFFICE OF THE

## ATLANTIC

**Mutual Insurance Co.,**

NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1868:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868.....\$3,782,969 82  
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1868.....2,568,002 24

Total amount of marine premiums.....\$6,350,972 11

No policies have been issued upon life risks; nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868...\$6,807,970 24  
Losses paid during the same period.....\$3,081,080 49

Reports of premiums and expenses.....\$1,383,280 61

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York stock, city bank and other stocks...\$7,367,436 30  
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise.....2,214,150 00  
Real estate and bonds and mortgages 210,000 00  
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....290,580 00  
Premium notes and bills receivable...2,953,267 50  
Cash in bank.....405,548 80

Total amount of assets.....\$13,660,881 38

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representative on and after Tuesday the Second of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representative, on and after Tuesday the Second of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A Dividend of Forty Per Cent is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN,

Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. Jones, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.  
Charles Dennis, C. A. Hand,  
W. E. H. Moore, James Low,  
Henry Coit, B. J. Howland,  
Wm. C. Pickersgill, Benj. Babcock,  
Lewis Curtis, Robert B. Minturn,  
Charles H. Russell, Gordon W. Burnham,  
Lowell Holbrook, Frederick Chaney,  
R. Warren Weston, R. L. Taylor,  
Royal Phelps, Geo. S. Stephenson,  
Caleb Barstow, William H. Webb,  
A. P. Pillot, Paul Spofford,  
William E. D. Dge, Sheppard Gandy,  
David Lane, Francis Skiddy,  
James Bryce, Charles P. Burdett,  
Daniel S. Miller, Robert O. Ferguson,  
Wm. Sturgis, Samuel G. Ward,  
Henry K. Bogert, William E. Barker,  
Deris Fortuna, Samuel L. Mitchell,  
John G. De Forest.

JOHN D. JONES, President.

CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.

W. E. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.

J. P. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Pres't.



## PRICES CURRENT.

The Duties on Foreign Imports were published in the CHRONICLE of August 14.

**ANDES**—Pot. lat sort... \$100 m 7 25 @ 7 62 1/2

**BRESWAX**—American yellow... \$ 40 @ 41

**BONES**—Rio Grande shin... \$ ton. @

**BREADSTUFFS**—See special report.

**BRICKS**—Common hard... \$ M 9 00 @

Crotons... 18 00 @ 20 00

Philadelphia fronts... 40 00 @ 42 00

**BUTTER AND CHEESE**—

**Butter**—

Creamery pails... 50 @ 55

State firkins, prime... 45 @ 44

State, firkins... 46 @ 45

State, half-firkins, choice... 44 @ 45

State, half-firkins, ordinary... 43 @ 44

Welsh tubs, prime... 28 @ 30

Welsh tubs, ordinary... 29 @ 30

Western, prime... 31 @ 36

Western, fair... 28 @ 36

Penn., dairy, prime... 40 @ 42

Penn., dairy, good... 38 @ 40

**Cheese**—

Factory prime... \$ 18 @ 19 1/2

Factory fair... 15 @ 17

Farm dairies, prime... 16 @ 18

Farm dairies, fair... 15 @ 16

Farm dairies, common... 13 1/2 @ 14

Skimmed... 10 @ 12

**CANDLES**—

Refined sperm, city... @ 48

Sperm, patent... @ 58

Sterile... @ 58

Adamantine... 14 ounce... 20 @ 22

**CEMENT**—

Rosendale... \$ 2 00 @

**COAL**—

Newcastle gas, 2,240 m... @

Liverpool gas canal... @

Liverpool house canal... @

Anthracite, \$ ton of 2,000... 9 50 @ 10 50

**COCOA**—

Caracas (bond) (gold)... 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

Maracabo do do... 27 1/2 @ 28

Guayaquil do do... 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

St. Domingo do do... @

**COFFEE**—See special report.

**COPPER**—

Sheathing, new... \$ 32 @

Bolts... 33 @ 35

Braziers... 33 @ 35

Sheathing, &c., old... 20 @ 21

Sheathing, yellow metal... 20 @ 21

Bolts, yellow metal... 20 @ 21

Yellow metal nails... 20 @ 21

American ingot... 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2

**CORKS**—

1st regular, quarts, \$ gro... 55 @ 70

do superfine... 140 @ 70

1st regular, plums... 35 @ 50

Mineral... 30 @ 50

Phil... 12 @ 40

**COTTON**—See special report.

**DRUGS AND DYES**—

Alcohol, 95 per cent... 2 35 @ 2 40

Aloes, Cape... 17 @ 75

Aloes, Socotri... 34 @ 75

Alum... 34 @ 75

Annato, good to prime... 50 @ 85

Antimony, reg. of gold... @ 12 1/2

Argols, crude... 26 @ 12 1/2

Argols, refined... 26 @ 12 1/2

Arsenic, powdered... 24 @ 25

Assafetida... 46 @ 47 1/2

Balsam capivi... @ 1 1/2

Balsam tolu... @ 1 1/2

Balsam Peru... 3 50 @ 4 50

Bark petyo... 27 @ 42

Berries, Persia... 27 @ 42

Oil lemon... \$ 75 @ 1 00

Oil peppermint, pure... 5 75 @ 6 00

Oil vitriol... 2 50 @ 3 00

Opium, Turkey... 9 25 @ 9 50

Oxalic acid... 85 @ 90

Phosphorus... 85 @ 90

Prussiate potash, Amer... 84 @

Quicksilver... 75 @ 77

Rhubarb, China... 1 50 @ 2 00

Sago, pearled... 1 50 @ 2 00

Salaratus... 20 @

Sai ammoniac, ref. gold... 11 @ 11 1/2

Sai soda, New le, ref. g'd... 1 70 @ 1 75

Sarsaparilla, H. & G. d. in b'd... 11 @ 12

Sarsaparilla, Mex... 11 @ 12

Senneca root... 35 @ 50

Senna, East India... 30 @ 20

Shell lac... 38 @ 44 1/2

Soda ash (80 p. c.)... 2 25 @ 2 25

Sugar lead, W. & C... 26 @

Sulp. quinine, Am... 5 75 @ 6 00

Sulphate morphine... 5 75 @ 6 00

Tartaric acid (crystal)... 51 @

Tapicols... 10 1/2 @ 11

Verdigris, dry & ex. dry... 44 @ 45

White, blue... @ 12 1/2

**DUCK**—

Havens, light... \$ pce. 15 00 @

Havens, heavy... 17 00 @

Scotch, G'ck, No. 1, \$ yd... @ 62

**DYE WOODS**—

Camwood... gold, \$ ton. 150 00 @

Fustic, Cuba... 17 00 @

Fustic, Jamaica... 17 00 @

Fustic, Savanilla... 15 00 @ 16 00

Fustic, Maracabo... 15 00 @ 16 00

Logwood, Laguna... @

Logwood, Campeachy... @

Logwood, Honduras... @

Logwood, Tabasco... @

Logwood, St. Domin. gold... 20 00 @

Logwood, Jamaica... 20 00 @

Limewood... cur. 65 00 @

Barwood... gold 45 00 @

Sapanwood, Manila... cur. 40 00 @

**FISH**—

Fry cod... \$ quint. 6 50 @ 7 37 1/2

Pickled scale... \$ bbl. 5 00 @ 5 50

Pickled cod... \$ bbl. 5 00 @ 5 50

Mackerel, No. 1, shore... 26 00 @

Mackerel, No. 1, Halfax... @

Mackerel, No. 1, Bay... 25 00 @

Mackerel, No. 2... @

Mackerel, No. 2, Halfax... @ 15 50

Mackerel, shore, No. 2... 15 @

Macrel, No. 3, Mass., med... 24 00 @ 25 00

Salmon, pickled, No. 1... 24 00 @ 25 00

Salmon, pickled... \$ tce. 30 00 @ 35 00

Herring, sealed... \$ box. 5 00 @

Herring, No. 1... 5 00 @

Herring, pickled... \$ bbl. 5 00 @ 7 00

**FLAX**—

Western, g'd to prime... \$ 16 @ 18

**FRUIT**—See special report.

**GROCERIES**—See special report.

**GUNNY BAGS**—

Calcutta, light & h'vy, p. c... 15 1/2 @ 17

GUNNY CLOTH—

Calcutta standard... yard 22 @

**GUNPOWDER**—

Blasting (B)... \$ 25 b keg. 4 00 @

Shipping and mining... 4 50 @

Kentucky rifle... 5 00 @

Meal... 6 00 @

Deer... 5 50 @

String, in 1 b can'ters... \$ 30 @ 1 00

**HAIR**—

Rio Grande, mix'd, \$ gold 29 @ 30

Buenos Ayres, mixed... 28 @ 30

Hair, Western, unwash. cur... 8 @ 10

**HAY**—

North River, in bales \$ 100

for shipping... 65 @

**HEMP**—

American dressed... \$ ton. 260 00 @ 300 00

American undressed... 250 00 @

Russia, clean... 250 00 @

Italy... 250 00 @

Manila... 14 1/2 @

Sisal... 11 1/2 @ 12

Tampico... 7 1/2 @ 8

... gold 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2

**HIDES**—

Dry Hides—

Buenos Ayres... \$ b gold 22 1/2 @ 23

Montevideo... 20 @ 23

Rio Grande... 21 @ 21 1/2

Orinoco... 21 @

California... 21 @

Matamoros... 17 1/2 @ 18

Vera Cruz... 18 1/2 @ 19

Tampico... 18 @ 19

Bahia... 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

Porto Cabello... 17 @ 18 1/2

Maracabo... 18 1/2 @ 19

Truxillo... 18 @ 19 1/2

Bahia... 18 @ 19 1/2

Rio Hache... 15 @ 17

Curacao... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Port au Platt... 16 @ 17

Texas... 19 @ 20 1/2

Western... 19 @ 20 1/2

Dry Salted Hides—

Chili... gold. 15 @ 16

Maranh... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Pernambuco... 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Bahia... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Maracabo... 12 @ 13

Savanilla... 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

West Salted Hides—

Buenos Ayres... \$ b gold. 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Rio Grande... 11 1/2 @

California... 11 1/2 @

Para... 12 @ 11

New Orleans... 12 @ 11

City s'ter trim. & cured... 12 @

Upper Leather Stock—

B. A. & Rio gr. kip... \$ b gold 23 1/2 @ 24

Minas... 30 @ 32

Sierra Leone... cash 38 @ 40

Gambia and Bissau... 30 @ 32

Zanzibar... 24 @ 26

East India Sute... 24 @ 26

Calcut. city s't. \$ b gold... 15 1/2 @

Calcutta, dead green... 13 1/2 @ 14

Calcutta, buffalo... 18 @ 19 1/2

Matia & Bat. buff... 10 @ 11

**HONEY**—

Cuba (duty p'd) gold \$ gall... @

**HOPS**—

do 1888... \$ 4 @ 9

do 1889 (good to prime)... 13 @ 25

Bavarian... @

**HORNS**—

do Rio Grande... \$ C. @ 3 00

Ox, American... @ 6 00

## IRON—

Pig, American, No. 1... 40 00 @ 41 00

Pig, American, No. 2... 37 00 @ 38 00

Bar, refined, Eng. & Amer... 80 @

Pig, American Forge... 36 00 @

Pig, Scotch, No. 1... 36 00 @ 38 00

**IRON PILES**—

Bar, Swedes, ordin. sizes... 140 00 @

Bar, Eng. & Amer., refined... 95 00 @ 100 00

Bar, Eng. & Amer., com'n... 87 50 @ 90 00

Scroll... 120 00 @ 130 00

Ovals and half round... 130 00 @ 145 00

Band... 120 00 @

Horse shoe... 120 00 @

Rods, 3/8-1 1/2 inch... 100 00 @ 135 00

Hoop... 125 00 @ 130 00

Nail, rod... 8 1/2

## Dry Goods.

## N.B.FALCONER &amp; CO

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STAPLE AND FANCY

## British Dress Goods,

VELVETS, VELVETEENS,  
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2,000 Tons Each,SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS  
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Liquorice Stick and Paste.

Wools of every descriptions.

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Assets Gold, \$17,690,390

Assets in the

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## Iron and Railroad Materials.

## NAYLOR &amp; CO.,

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## CAST STEEL TYRES,

Cast Steel Frogs, and all other Steel Material for  
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BUTLER'S PATENT COTTON TIES,  
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DIATE OR REMOTE delivery, at any port in the  
United States or Canada and always at the very lowest  
current market prices. We are also prepared to sup-  
ply

## Bessemer Steel Rails,

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desired pattern and weight for lineal yard and of  
approved lengths. Contracts for both IRON AND  
STEEL RAILS will be made payable in United States  
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## OLD RAILS IN TRADE FOR NEW

furnished, receiving the difference in cash, and allow-  
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be taken for transmission by Mail or through the cable  
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STEEL, CHARCOAL and B. B., of the very best  
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purposes, &c. A Large Stock constantly on hand at

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## IRON COTTON TIES.

## COTTON TIES

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Patent Nut & Bolt Co.,  
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BEARD'S PATENT IRON LOCK AND  
SELF-ADJUSTING TIES,Unsurpassed for Strength and Rapidity of Adjust-  
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THE  
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Bankers' Gazette, Commercial Times, Railway Monitor, and Insurance Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 9.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 13, 1869.

NO. 229.

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AGENCY.

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## Financial.

SEVEN PER CENT

## FIRST MORTGAGE

Convertible Sinking Fund

## Gold Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and  
Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.  
Coupons payable First of April and October.

## Free of Government Tax

Total Issue - - - \$2,000,000  
Capital Stock - - - \$3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company

## Length and Topography.

The road is 117.5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST CLASS PAYING ROAD.

## Valuable Connections.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route to Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West.

## Completion of the Road.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

## Profit of the Investment.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds a CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price without notice. At this price THEY PAY EIGHT PER CENT in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

No. 14 Nassau St., New York

## Financial.

## A CHOICE SECURITY.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,  
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Nearly 10 Per Cent Currency.

## FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

N. Y. &amp; OSWEGO MIDLAND R.R.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No

bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to \$20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 100 miles are done, and in the most thorough manner; 50 miles additional will be finished in November; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New York. It shortens the route from New York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on railroads running from the City of New York are good, and the interest promptly paid although some of them are mortgaged far more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, besides capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by the most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government Securities. Price par and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &amp;c., on hand for distribution.

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The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent. The coupons will be payable semi-annually either in New York, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest. Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.

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